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rd, a General Directory, to July, 1853.

By James Freeman By James Freeman By James July 28.

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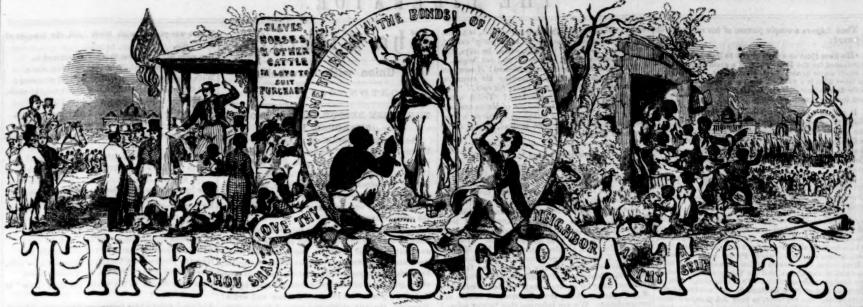
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Evening.)

the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to L (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. copies will be sent to one address for TEN payment be made in advance.

certisements making less than a square intimes for 75 ets .- one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nizand Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aureceive subscriptions for the Liberator.

mittee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS NO. EDWUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, PRILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible deancial economy of the paper-not for



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes ! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to ecure the perpetuity of their dominion over their laves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, lelivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves -for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the covernment of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Y. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

[0]. XXII. NO. 41.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1133.

ffinge of Oppression.

LETTER FROM MR. UPTON. LAND, Parish of Iberville, Aug. 8, 1852.

Ven Orleans Bee: Sir: The democratic press south is much with its endeavors to lead the people of sates to believe that Gen. Scott is a free payer of the policy of the Van Burens, and Rantouls of the north in relation to nof slavery, and this, too, directly in as positive evidence is supererogation, al-

Washington City, just previous to the the Baltimore Convention—among the . Scott was favorable to the free soil

anly, like myself, in Washington. or, as stated, I replied, that Gen. Scott's rse he distinctly defined. on would of course adopt a platform of hat would speedily cover the slavery adopt a platform of principles, and to en-st distinctly the finality of the Fugitive then I, for one, even though I stood alone, bern man, would leave the convention, olutely, and declare that portion of

on that I had the honor to represent, unbound future action of the convention!
was I alone in this assumed position—I bein the Lemisiana delegation would have been or do I believe that a southern delegate are remained within the Convention, had it a have adopted Duncan's resolutions, or to ed the platform reported by the Resolu-

anxious to know Gen. Scott's real sentiments Compromise, most particularly on the Fugion the 7th of June last, and on the same day, nest, I had a personal interview with terview was a long one. Gen. Scott vedly gave to me his views upon all the opics of the day, and said he had nothing most particularly upon the Compromise ding the Fugitive Slave law—and his posin, as now, a position that must be satislaw, Gen. Scott used this language :

ver, as Gen. Scott, at the head of the arm-United States, as plain Mr. Scott, deprivommission, or as President Scott, if it e the people to elevate me to that high anything calculated to impair icy of the Fugitive Slave law, or having a y towards its repeal, then write infamous be-

anguage was so emphatic, so strong, and pression upon me, that I quote, I ral Scott's very words.

meral Scott said, you may ask, why not this? I will anticipate the question, and before it is put—and, as he said this, he eagle eye full upon me, and with a proud y tone said: 'Sir, I will make no bid for the omination.' General Scott added, that ressed the same sentiments daily in conversa-hat his sentiments were well known to all shed to know them; that he expressed them d that I was at perfect liberty to use his ons to me as I saw fit.

latever doubts might have existed in my mind sy, were now entirely removed. And I left Scott with the determination to give him, see event of his nomination, a hearty and cordial y after the consummation of his nomination overtion, and which every day's experience stres to teach me was a determination which suffed, sanctioned and ratified by those whom I he honor, in part, to represent in that Conven-

ing upon the platform adopted by the Conven-preserved the nationality of the whig party. ss in November next can hardly be quesfor I think it now certain that the south

> I am, sir, very truly yours, R. A UPTON.

interal Scott answered my note on the morning of the of June, in writing, which answer, taken in con-in with the conversation of the day provious, was little y satisfactory.

POSITION OF GEN. PIERCE. ter paper has been started in Natchez, called masippi Free Trader. We cull from its columns

FOR SALE, LIRELY NEGRO WOMAN, acclimated, a anstress, washer and ironer, and fair cook, but 26 to 28 years. Title guaranteed, and a terry respect. The owner is about to leave Apply at this office. June 30-tf.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For President of the United States, GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. For Vice President, HON. WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

NEGROES.

THE endersigned would respectfully state to the palic, that he has leased the stand in the Forks of the Road near Natchez, for a term of years, and the late the state of NEGROES are the state of the stat

has a lot of about forty-five now on hand, hava has a lot of about forty-five now on hand, havhas day received a lot of twenty-five direct from
print, two or three good cooks, a carriage driver,
has bouse boy, a fiddler, a fine seamstress, and a
half of the half of

Matchez, June 2, 1852. THOMAS G. JAMES.

INSUBORDINATION AMONG THE SLAVES IN VIRGINIA.

The Fredericksburg Herald says :- It is useless o disguise the fact, the truth is undeniable, that a greater degree of insubordination has been maniested by the negro population within the last few nonths, than at any previous period of our history as nia come to us freighted with accounts of attacks negroes on their masters or overseers; and a neral laxity of punishment seems to pervade the ngth and breadth of the Old Dominion. And not by is it abroad that the spirit of mischief seems ewing, but even here, we might cite several notae instances that have been named to us.
We have heard of negroes who refused to be

hastised by overseers! and who have gone so far as to resist; kitchen servants, who teach their children that no such relation as master and slave ought of ight to exist, and that henceforth the term is to be repudiated, and instead of master, it is to be Mr. And instead of their offspring apolying the terms eretofore known as father and mother among the blacks, it is to be Pa and Ma! This might be ludi-crous to comment upon, but it shows the progressiveness of the times, and develops a feeling among the colored population which has never been known to

We conceive it to be time that all parties underood each other upon this subject; and while we ould object to anything which might smack of cartless severity, yet personal safety may demand ome abridgement of the extended privileges which are now allowed to the colored population. a debatable point, as to which color shall use the side-walk, and which give way -a point which we think had better be settled at once. Let the public see to these matters in time, or great severity will be required after a time, while a little wholesome restricn just now will obviate its necessity and applica-

TERRORS OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Virginia Recorder, speaking of the pardon of or an assault upon a white man, says:-

'That pardon has taken the Virginian's life out of of the universe can alone determine. is own hands, and placed it at the mercy of negro slaves, who are at once false, treacherous and des-perately malicious. Who feels safe now amongst a slave population where the story of Jordan Hatcher has been told? And where has it not been told? How many of the citizens of Richmond go to bed now without pistols under their pillows? Who does not regard Johnson's Administration as a REIGN

ABOLITION AT THE SOUTH.

The Southern (Ga.) Democrat, secession paper, testifies in the following terms to the existence of anti-slavery sentiments in that State :-

'As humiliating as is the thought, we are forced to the conclusion by recent events, that the Free Soilers of the North have able auxiliaries at the Soilers of the North have able auxiliaries at the South, yea, within the borders of our own State, who are doing every thing in their power to bring about the dire calamity of the abolition of slavery, first, in all places over which Congress has jurisdiction, and then in the States. We do not mean to say that all those who belong to the self-styled constitutional Union party are Free Soilers and Abolitionists—but —Boston Mer. Journal. that there are many belonging to that party, even at the South, who would be rejoiced to see slavery abolished every where, we as much believe as we do that there is a Supreme Ruler of the Universe.'

UNCLE TOM IN ENGLAND.

nes more degraded and in bondage than the negroes the South—have always denounced and vilified of the South—have always denounced and vilified our country and its institutions in the most outrageous and indecent manner. Mrs. Stowe's book is food for such, and they can quote an American author in support of their most absurd and extravagent charges. The 'Preface to the English edition' is written in the true Thompsonian spirit. It says, the sooner the story is circulated in every country and village where English can be read, the sooner must the dreadful realities it chronicles be mere traditions to wonder over. Until, however, this consummation be effected in so far as she is criminal, it is vain to assert for the United States greatness, or any share in the progress of the world. Commercial greatness we are willing to allow her; but prosperous infamy is not palliated infamy.' Such is the character which Mrs. Stowe's fictions, received as facts, give our country abroad. To do away with such impressions—to give a 'plain unvarnished tale,' 'setting down nought in malice and nothing extenuating,' is the purpose of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is'—to give seenes in real life, instead of fancy sketches and setting of these pro-slavery and anti-slavery is controlled. noight in malice and nothing extenuating, is the purpose of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is'—to give scenes in real life, instead of fancy sketches and portraits drawn by an imagination deeply prejudiced and intent on making a taking story.—Buffalo Cour.

t York Observer, of a recent issue, has fired a long, loud, and sharp gun at a row of errorists and errors, in which this book and its authoress comes in for a large share. Associations of ministers discuss its merits at dinner tables, and many of them condemn the general tone, spirit, and intention of the book. All this in a few weeks, without mentioning your own journal, and still others, have done. So much for the sober, second thought of American much for the sober, second thought of American thinkers, and the same thought of the American people will be same and right also. Many, long ago, said in private what is now said in public, but it must be confessed, there was a time when it required some moral courage to say, 'I have not read Uncle Tom's Cabin, and do not believe its teaching, which I am obliged to hear, and which if I did not, I should know to be false from the general false teaching of its abolitionist writer, and all of the school when on the neculiar subject.' As a more literary producthe peculiar subject. As a mere literary produc-tion, portions of the book are quite clever, while other portions are hardly tolerable.—Boston correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.

'AUNT PHILLIS'S CABIN.' -- Of this work, recently published with a design to counteract the influence of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' the Philadelphia Chris'ian Observer, a New School Presbyterian paper, says:

'The incidents of the story are highly interesting. 'The incidents of the story are highly interesting. In the cabin of Aunt Phillis we find no 'raw heads and bloody bones'—nothing like the creatures seen the other day in Uncle Tom's Cabin, (but never at the South,) little colored girls using New England provincialisms—but we find around Aunt Phillis just such colored people, old and young, as one will often meet with in many estimable families in Virginia and Maryland. The work merits the special attention of those who have been inside of special attention of those who have been inside of Uncle Tom's Cabin. It will be read with great

The following paragraphs are from the Preface of Aunt Phillis's Cabin, or, Southern Life as it is: '

· Slavery, authorized by God, permitted by Jesus The Virginia Recorder, speaking of the pardon of Christ, sanctioned by the apostles, maintained by good men of all ages, is still existing in a portion of our beloved country. How long it will continue, or whether it will ever cease, the Almighty Ruler

'I do not intend to give a history of Abolition. Born in fanaticism, nurtured in violence and disorder, it exists too. Turning aside the institutions and commands of God, treading under foot the love of country, despising the laws of nature and the nation, it is dead to every feeling of patriotism and brotherly kindness; full of strife and pride, strewing the path of the slave with thorus, and of the master with difficulties recognitishing nathour good for with difficulties, accomplishing nothing good, forever creating disturbance.'

And this work, the Philadelphia Christian Observer approves, and commends to its readers, as deserving special attention !

LIFE AT THE SOUTH, OR UNCLE TOM'S CABIN AS

Selections.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN AS IT IS.

pages. Its high colorings and overwrought descriptions are having just the effect in England that might have been expected to have. The British Abolition-lists—with white slaves in their own metropolis. notices it:

Verily, Mrs. Stowe will have much to answer for.

nought in malice and nothing extenuating, is the purpose of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is'—to give scenes in real life, instead of fancy sketches and portraits drawn by an imagination deeply prejudiced and intent on making a taking story.—Buffalo Cour.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

We have perused this much-extolled novel with feelings of disappointment. As a high-wrought tale of fiction, it is well enough, but as a truthful representation of the institution of the South, it is wide from the truth. It is popular; so is Robinson Crusee, and for the same reason. Men who are filled with hatred for the South, and who have got tired of the old mode of stateking that section of our Union, are quite glad to gratify their feelings by a new assault upon the whole South. And to a large number it would be as impossible to convince them that all would be as impossible to convince them that all would be as impossible to convince them that all the convention of the grants.

In the Buffalo Republic, the work is reviewed with a good deal of severity. The critic says of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is':

'The inadequacy and lameness of the plot are made palpable in the carrying out and the filling up of the details. The whole 519 pages prove just as much in favor of human slavery as three of these lines will prove in favor of arson. Take a case like this: An incendiary set fire to a steamboat on the Hudson; she was immediately run ashore, where she was consumed, and no person was burnt to death or drowned. If an isolated case, in which a slaveholder treats his chattels like a father, and does not oppress them beyond endurance, is evidence that the enslavement of human beings is in accordance with humanity and Christian ethics, then a case like the one given, in which no one is destroyed by the conflagration, is evidence that there is no moral turpitude in the commission of arson.

Casin; Search of the Traders; of Nogroes Hope; Affecting Tableau.

Act 2—Family Excitement; Dark Threatenings; Ohio River frozen over; Snow Storm; Flight of Morna and her Child; Offering Prayer; the Negroes Hope; Affecting Tableau.

Act 2—Family Excitement; Dark Threatenings; Ohio River frozen over; Snow Storm; Flight of Morna and her Child; Purs: it of the Traders; Diesperate Resolve and Escape of Morna on Floatings; Ohio River frozen over; Snow Storm; Flight of Morna and her Child; Purs: it of the Traders; Desperate Resolve and Escape of Morna on Floatings; Ohio River frozen over; Snow Storm; Flight of Morna and her Child; Purs: it of the Traders; Diesperate Resolve and Escape of Morna on Floatings; Ohio River frozen over; Snow Storm; Flight of Morna and her Child; Purs: it of the Traders; Diesperate Resolve and Escape of Morna on Traders of the Traders of Edward and Morna; Escape of Morna on the Protection; Desperate Resolve and Escape of Morna on Traders of the Traders of Edward and Morna; Escape of Morna on the Protection; Desperate

'AUNT PHILLIS'S CABIN,' AGAIN.

Was it written by a friend or foe of slavery?— Though there is probably nothing doubtful about the answer to this question, still there is no wrong in asking it. But while admitting that it was written by its accredited authoress, many plausible reasons exist for denying it.

1. As we intimated in the notice we gave of it.

its style is just the low and vulgar, which we should suppose any abolitionist, who was mischievous enough for the deception, would employ, in a story for which he meant to make the slaveholding aristocracy responsible, and thus indirectly serve the

2. It betrays just that ignorance of anti-slavery men and measures, which, while it makes its author whose moral feeling was not very perfect, might like piously to palm off upon pro-slavery, and there-by serve the cause of freedom.

3. It is written in just the spirit which a foe of slavery would like to make appear in a work, purporting to have come from the hands of one of its ington she meets, among other noted characters, a she abolitionist? Or to notice a religious instance, the following will answer: 'We need not wait till the Rev. Mr. Aldie says grace, though that would not detain us long, for the Rev. Mr. Aldie, besides not detain us long, for the Rev. Mr. Aldie, besides not detain us long, for the Rev. Mr. Aldie, besides to have consisted of some 8000 or 10,000 souls. The eminent speakers who uttered consolation to have consisted of some who uttered consolation to have consisted of some multitude consisted of such men as

is immortalized. In the history of providential government, she shall be written down as an efficient co-laborer with Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. B., in writing 'Uncle Tony's Cabin,' did a aleximan gives the following notice:

NEW ORLEANS, August 18, 1852.

To the Editors of The Independent : GENTLEMEN :- When Uncle Tom's Cabin wa first issued, it was predicted in your paper that it would be read in New Orleans, and it has indeed found its way here, and numbers of our citizens have, as with avidity they perused its deeply interesting narratives, been alternately moved to tears, or con-

vulsed with laughter.
I sent to New York for the book, and when I car-

'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has been dramatized, and draws nightly large houses at the National of New

Strange, is it not? A few years since, and the crowd at the National would have mobbed an anti-slavery speaker. Now it cheers—'rounds of ap-plause,' we are told, follow the representation of the play nightly, and, at the most popular theatre in New York, no play has had such a run as Uncle Tom.

The New York Herald says -

We would advise all concerned, to drop the play of Uncle Tom's Cabin at once and forever. The the Constitution, or consistent with either of the two Baltimore platforms; and is calculated, if persisted in, to become a firebrand of the most dangerous character to the peace of the whole country.'

Bennett is a Satanic wag. The gravity with hich he affects to regard such a play as 'not according to good faith to the Constitution, or consistwrite as though her readers were all as ignorant as her own 'Bacchus,' is just what a fee of slavery, initable as a stroke of satire. imitable as a stroke of satire.

From the New Hampshire Sentinel. MEETING AT HILLSBORG'.

The devotees of the eminent statesman and galporting to have come from the hands of one of its friends, and especially one of its male friends and defenders. For instance, at a great ball at Washington she meets, among other noted characters, as he abolitionist. Or to notice a religious instance, the following will answer: 'We need not wait till most brilliant victories in the valley of Mexico.—

lieves in short prayers.

4. Finally—for we have patience to spend no more time upon the matter—the whole book is just that coarse, bungling thing, ever exposing its cause to the raking fire of anti-slavery, and its authoress to derision and scorn, which a wicked foe of slavery might like to see palmed off upon pro-slavery head, heart, and literature. It is a fine thing for freedom, It serves it admirably! It stands, in this respect. It serves it admirably! It stands, in this respect, rowdy politicians in New York city. He made a second only to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Its authoress display of his peculiar ability and fitness to address

co-laborer with Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. D., In writing 'Uncle' Ton's Cabin,' did a glorious work. But, in provoking Mrs. E. to write Aunt Phillis's, she has put herself above all praise. With two such champions for its cause, anti-slavery is indeed hopeful.

'God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to periorun.'

'From the New York Independent.

From the New York Independent.

GABIN.

Misyraceful.—Among the many people in Concord on Wednesday night, on their way to the Pierce and King Ratification Meeting, a Hillsboro' Bridge, was the notorious Isaiah R ynders, of New York. In the evening, a meeting was held in front of the State House, when speeches were made by Ex-Gov. Hubbard, Chas. H. Woodbury, Capt. Rynders, and others. We are assured by many witnesses, that such a disgraceful and absolutely revolting address was never heard in Concord as delivered by Rynders. Some portions Concord as delivered by Rynders. Some portions were an outrage upon the mor I sense of any people not trained from childhood amongst the dens of the Five Points. It is gratifying to know that even men whose opinions harmonize with the meeting were shocked by what they had heard from Rynders, and shocked by what they had heard from kynners, and left the ground. Among others was a venerable Democrat from Portsmouth, father of a prominent gentleman of Concord, who, taking Rynders speech as foretaste for what might be apprehended at Hillsboro' left town for his home in the first train on Thursday.

I sent to New York for the book, and when I carried it home and laid it upon the table, it was taken up and read by a young Southern friend then present, who has trafficked in slaves; and he soon remarked, 'this description is true to the life; the writer must have had some personal experience of slavery.' He asked and obtained the first ioan of the book. Since then, it has been going the rounds, and before one is through, it is engaged by another.

Our papers occasionally copy notices of the work, such as the extent of the sales, the profits of the author, &c.—but I have seen only one notice upon the merits of the book, and that was in the Bulletin, whose editor pronounced it 'a pack of lies!' But I will venture the assertion, that he never read the book, and probably never saw it. My own view is, that Mrs. Stowe has presented the institution of slavery in too favorable a light. As to the truthfulness of the barbarities she describes, abundant confirmation may be had by any who will take the trouble to collect facts. This very day, a Southern lady.

Caline to men in nears train on Intured and entirely unknown to the honest and laborious class of our citizens, who have the honest and laborious class of our citizens, who have the honest and laborious class of our citizens, who have the honest and laborious class of our citizens, who have the honest and laborious class of our citizens, who have the honest and laborious class of our citizens, who have the honest and laborious class of our citizens, who have have file the writer must be the honest and laborious class of our citizens, who have the honest and laborious class of our citizens, who have the honest and laborious class of our citizens, who have the honest and laborious class of our citizens, who have the honest and laborious class of our citizens, which he holds this class of our citizens, which he holds this class of our citizens, which he holds this class of our citizens, which the honest and haborious class of our citizens, which he holds this class of Jeremiah Clemens, of Alabama, is not entirely slaveholder, detailed to me scenes of cruelty she had witnessed, equalling in atrocity the worst representation in Uncle Tom's Cabin. ing class is very palatable to those who boast of aristocratic English blood in their veins.

As to John Van Buren, any body knows that notorious character by reputation. We know of nothing good to say about him, and there is no need of stating any particulars.

ng any particulars. It is enough to say, that he is he same 'Prince John' of the Democratic party

fevent hope, however, that hereaway the people upon the whole South. And to a large number it would be as implement to convince them that all words are the sound to be as obsolvingly beguiled of their time and note.

A Fouriest, a Come-outer, a maje deep the correctness of the genuins which are as the sound to the sound with Boston, acleet isolated cases of hypocritical church merwhers, bad them write a book about our institutions, could vait Boston, acleet isolated cases of hypocritical church merwhers, bad them write a book about our institutions, but dupon such cases in the same style of the Log C an, and make out a picture of life among us, social, domestic and religious, as truthful as Mrs. Stovek, and as firstly life. We all remember 'Borow's Bible in Spain; it had a treemendors run. It was a novel for good people. They were gind of it, and would be gind to have another. For the same reson, Life among the Lowly' is popular.—Boston Build of the contracting the same given the late of the same give the maje that the contracting the same given the late of the late of the contracting the same given the late of the l

terest is awakened in the characters portrayed—an excess of the negro dialect vulgarizes the conversations—the scenes are without dramatic effect—and an air of elaborate heaviness pervades the volume.—

N. Y. Tribune.

Dance; Innocence Protected; Slave Dealers on the Mother's Appeal; Come then to the Feast; the Mother's Appeal; Capture of Moina; Interior of Uncle Tom's Cabin; Midnight Escape; I'om driven from his Cabin; Search of the Traders; Miraculous Escape of Morna and her Child; Offering Prayer; the Massachusetta and Rhode Island delegation, and who now resumed his remarks. His address was of the most approved hunker retermined. the arrival of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island delegation, and who now resumed his remarks. His address was of the most approved hunker pattern. He begged the people, in the most pathetic tones, to remember the clause in the Constitution, which commands us give back the fugitive to slavery. He asked the assembled crowd to pledge themselves to fulfill this sacred, blood-sealed, time-honored, holy bond of the Constitution. A few cries of yes? were heard in response to his appeal, upon which were heard in response to his appeal, upon which Mr. Gorman clasped his hands together, turned up his eyes to the sky, and cried, 'Oh, that shout went up to the chancery of heaven, and was written down by the angels as a renewal of the Covenant of Lib-

The whole object of Mr. Gorman's speech seemed to be to prove that the Fugitive Slave Law is the palladium and salvation of this Union; and that when it ceases to be faithfully executed, we shall cease to exist as a nation.—Exchange paper.

From the New Hampshire Independent Democrat. CLEMENS AND THE DEMOCRATS.

'The largest liberty' and universal equality of privileges, is the boasted theory of the Democratic party, and when it is likely to prove profitable, it is carried out in practice to the fullest extent. As an instance, we may cite the fact, that a low-born ruf-fian, by the name of Isaiah Rynders, who has long been the terror of innocence, and of the lovers of deim, as well as of all respectable citizens in New York and elsewhere, and whose chief exploits have been performed at the head of ruffian and murderous mobs, in gambling-hells and bar-rooms, and at the polls-de priving, by brute force, peaceable and orpolis—de priving, by brite lorce, peaceaule and orderly citizens from exercising their privilege of voting—was received by the Democrats at Hillsboro',
the other day, with pride and rejoicing, placed upon
the rostrum, and listened to with respect and admiration. Not a gentleman, or any one on whom an
inconsiderate world has bestowed that title, would
permit the wretch to darken his doors, or to be seen in company with him; and yet the leading and most distinguished Democrats at Hillsboro' felt at home in, and honored by his company, and they insulted and imposed upon the rank and file who had assem-bled, by presenting him as a proper politician and a good Democrat. It is true that a few of them appreciated the insult and felt the infamy; but the controlling influences at the time, and the press since, were and are on his side. Instead of warning the people that their pockets were in danger of be-ing picked and their throats cut, the latter were called upon to take lessons in politics and advice as to duty, from a source which would disgrace even a re-spectable (!) grogshop or a gambling-house.

spectable (:) grogshop or a gamoing-house.

But this is not the most mortifying illustration of
the degradation of Democratic politics, and Rynders
is not the most infamous and besotted ruffian who ppeared among the distinguished guests of the Democrats of Hillsboro'. There was a vulgar and sotted rowdy there, by the name of Clemens, from Alabams, who was received with much celat and applause, and whose utterances were regarded by the pitiful host who surrounded him, as the language

inspiration.
This Clemens's title to Democracy consists in owning and scourging human beings, infinitely su-perior to himself; in brutality and rowdyism; in de-nying to all but slaveholders every right accorded by the doctrines of Jefferson or the creed of Repubby the doctrines of Jenerson or the creed of Republicanism; of insulting his betters, and of voting and talking in such manner as to deprive the Free States, including the very men who applauded him at Hillsboro', of every legal and constitutional right. He is opposed to the doctrines of free speech and a free press, and ready, at all times, to put down the free press, and ready, at all times, to put down the people in the exercise of their constitutional privileges. He is a coarse and vulgar blackguard, just fit to preside at the orgies of a Five Points' pothouse; and yet the poor Democrats are led around by their Hunkers and keepers, to do him honor and applaud his tyrannical and domineering insolence.

Democracy—Hunker Democracy—takes the hardhanded yeomanry—those who are weak and ignorant enough to be thus imposed upon—into the presence of such low-browed and brazen-faced wretches as Rynders and Clemens, and bids them fall down and worship, as instruments and victims.

fall down and worship, as instruments and victims, so that their managers and keepers may obtain the rewards of dishonor and the spoils of office.

Clemens is held up to the people of New England as a genuine Democrat; and, that we may learn to what infamous depths Democracy has sunk, let us present an example each of his principles and his manners. They both relate to Mr. Sumner—the honored and learned gentleman who represents the Free Democracy of Massachusetts in the Senate of

mens may possibly know, that, in all the qualities of a statesman and citizen, he is not fit to serve as boot-black to Mr. Sumner, and his vulgar and as boot-black to Mr. Sumper, and his vulgar and low-browed insolence may possibly spring, in part, from envy. We rejoice that Mr. Summer, in both cases, refrated blackgut, whose vulgar insolence and contempt of the North render him such an adored idol of the Pierce and King Democracy.

When Surer er asked the privilege of addressing the Senate up a the greatest question of politics and

the Senate up a the greatest question of politics and the age, Clemens tried his hand at choking him off, the age, Clemens tried his hand at choking him off, in a speech characterized by all the impudence of the slave-breeding race; and when the former had concluded his masterly speech, in defiance of the slave-drivers, the same wretch gave an exhibition of his manners and the spirit of that power which sways and controls the Whig and Democratic parties in the following language. tiee, in the following language:

Mr. Clemens, (Dem.) from Alabama, said he would not reply to the speech which had been imposed upon the Senate. The ravings of a maniac might some-times be dangerous. The barking of a puppy never did any harm.

The Democrats profess to entertain great respect The Democrats profess to entertain great respect for the honor of the nation, and are ready to go to war with any power which dares to offend our van-ity or expose our hypocrisies; yet although theoret-ically the advocates of the doctrine of State Rights, they will follow as a standard-bearer the very man who spits his vulgar insolence at Massachusetts, through the poblest expresentative that she has ever

who spits his vulgar insolence at Massachusetts, through the noblest representative that she has ever had upon the floor of the Senate.

Had the Democracy of the North a spirit above the meanest serf, they would, instead of having honored and applauded Clemens, at Hillsboro', have spurned him, with hisses and scorn, from the party and the territory of New England.

Kidnappers Again.—We learn, from undoubted authority, that a handbill is in town offering a roward of \$1600 for the apprehension of a number of slaves said to have recently escaped from Missouri; that the usual paper missives are in the hands of the official bloodhounds; and the starvelling bipeds are waiting an opportunity to do their dirty work. We caution all interested to be on their guard, and ready for any mergency.—Chicago Citizm.

From the Albany Journal.

VERY IMPORTANT LITERARY NOTICE. THE LIPE OF GENERAL FLANK PIERCE, the Granite Statesman, by 'Hermitage.' Tenth Thousand. New York: Cornish, Lamport & Co.

This valuable, and at the present juncture highly interesting biography, commences by stating, that 'The reader can place implicit confidence in the state-ments which are made in this book. They have in every instance been deriveddirectly from documentary history, or from other authentic sources.'

This is gratifying. Fame had treated the demo-cratic candidate for the Presidency with such scurry neglect before his nomination, and, in trying to make up for it, deluged him with such contradictory favors ever since, that it is really a matter of rejoicing to mething about him that is reliable.

And first of all, we congratulate the country on the settlement of the dispute about his name. We trust that agitation of it will hereafter cease, for the tself is not more final than the evidence

compromise itself is not more final than the evidence adduced by this volume.

Frank Pierce, as he signs his own name, was born in 1798, says his biographer. Not for a moment tolerating the suspicion that a candidate for the Presidency does not know how to spell his own name, we accept this as the correct version. Stripped of the complimentary initials that an admiring people have interwoven with his name, he stands before them plain Frank Pierce, General in the American Army, and five feet ten in his stockings: in the fiftyfourth year of his age, and the 49th choice of the

Gentlemen of the democratic press, please to take otice! He is neither Franklin H. Pierce, Franklin L. Pearce, Franklin O. Pierce, Franklin A. Pierce, Franklin Pierce, Franklin Pearce, nor Jacob H. Pierce, nor James A. Pearce, nor yet Joseph Page, Alter, amend, eradicate, and interpolate accordingly! Page 13 lets in some light on a question of politiomy and morality:

Such men grow in no other part of the world but in New Hampshire-men who cannot be rich, beback only a meagre sheaf to the husb

From which it is clear that riches and honesty are incompatible in New Hampshire, as they often are elsewhere. But six lines further on comes this startling disclosure:

'But there are no poor men in New Hampshire.'

Consequently, there are no honest ones! This satisfactorily explains why New Hampshire always goes Loco Foco; and fully shows the reason why the religious test is not repealed. General Pierce's father, we are told, was also a General. His eldest brother was a Colonel. His eldest sister married a General, and another sister married another General, and so on. This fully prepares us for the announcement which finally comes on page 14, that-

'The Pierce family have all been soldiers !'

We venture to say that there is not such anothe case on record—unless it is that of Toney Lumpkin—who said 'his father was in the grenadiers, his uncle a Colonel in the Militia, and his nunt a Justice of the Peace!

Here we should do the author injustice, if we did not pause to notice with what singular felicity he adapts his style to his subject. The book is eminently martial throughout. The very language is that of the camp and battle-field. Does he allude to the nomination—it is, 'the blending into one solid phalanx all the separate columns and divisions of the democratic party.' Do the States support it—'every one wheels into line.' Are the Whigs frightened-Terror is excited throughout the ranks of the The platform is likened to a 'shield,' and calumny itself takes the shape of a cannon to belch forth malignity against it." The election is to be 'a hard fought campaign,' and the defeat of the Whigs in the end, is described as an 'explosion' like that of

So it is throughout the book. Military ardor punctuation points. The periods are smoothly rounded, as though fresh from the bullet mould, but the facts lie hidden, as it were, in an ambuscade, and the narrative looms out vaguely, like armies through the smoke of cannon.

This tendency towards gunpowder is admirably

exemplified in the celebrated anecdote about spelling 'but,' which we find here in an authentic shape. Here it is:

Old Gen. Pierce was no scholar. He had devoted his life to deeds, and not to books; and it is said, that while he was sitting by the kitchen fire one night, writing his annual message to the Legislature, he came to a full stop on one word he could not possibly

Now an ordinary man, in such circumstance would have looked up at the ceiling, or down at the floor, or on the fire, or perhaps have commenced scratching his head. Not so the gallant old Gen-

· After rallying all his own literary forces, and ma nœuvering them as skilfully as he could, he was obliged to draw off and ask for quarters!

Was there ever so successful an illusion as this, by which a perplexed old gentleman sitting by the kitchen fire, and bothering his head how to but,' is transformed into a military chieftain, and invested with all the 'pomp and circumstance of

'Frank,' said he to a son sitting near by, 'how the devil do you spell but?' The very inquiry smacks of an off-hand, soldier

te ease in profanity that reminds one of the days when 'our troops swore terribly in Flanders.' Another exploit that is recorded of our hero is that a was once invited to dine with Mr. Webster at a banquet in honor of the triumph of the Compromeasures:-

Gen. Pierce could not resist this appeal. He ac cepted the invitation. He remained silent until the Union was toasted, and looking the proposer of the sentiment full in the face, he rose to his feet, and poured forth an effusion of cloquence such as those who had gathered round that table had seldom listen-

tory of the Poritans of New England, as related by Oliver Wen leli Holmes:— This strongly reminds us of a passage in the hi

"Twas on a dreary winter's eve, the night was close When old Miles Standish took the bowl, and filled it

The little captain stood and stirred the posset with his

And all his sturdy men-at-arms were ranged about the board. He poured the fiery Holland in—the man that never

He took a long and solemn draught, and wiped his yellow beard;
And one by one the musketeers—the men that fought

All drank as 'twere their mother's milk, and not man afraid !

At this point we imagine some captious, groveling little-souled reader, instigated by the most sordid and contemptible meanness, petty envy and jeslousy of which the human mind is capable, inquiring, 'But what about his congressional career? So eminent a statesman must have done something at Washington worthy of record.'

Now this is a delicate question. But the author, like a skilful tactician as he is, avoids it by a military stratagem. First he marches holdly up to it on page 16. Then on page 17 he counter-marches; then ingeniously gets around it be ment on page 18, beats a retreat on around it by a flank movefinally runs away from it altogether on page 20. It ed up as follows:

In this brief work, we cannot trace his career in Congress, nor make any extracts from his speeches.'

But his domestic character is portrayed at full length. The ladies, the best of all witnesses, are called on the stand, and one of them testifies thus:

"If he had not been so benevolent and generous, he would now be rich in spite of himself.'

He drives round in his little wagon, and in works

of public uscratness.

'You cannot help loving a man like him. And then, he is a fine looking man—all the ladies will testify to that, and that goes a great ways.'

It does indeed go a 'great ways,' but not far, it is to be feared, towards the Presidency. However, it is delightful to think, that, after those thirteen ugly old fellows, who kept the best of themselves on the inside of their heads, we are really going to have a handsome President at last! Churchill, McBride. and the rest of you, be on hand for a daguerreotype

It will be noticed as not the least remarkable point about these trees, that, just like common men's, they are green. As to the general principle that a man, before he is nominated for the Presidency, ought to live in 'a small white house near Main street, Concord,' it is too just to require comment at our hands!

As to Pierce's exploits, are they not—or rather to the Editor of the Inquirer:

they—written in despatches from the seat of war?

despatches on that occasion, it appears that he was not at Chapultepec at all, but some miles off on the daty. However, the author deserves credit other daty. However, the author deserves credit street, and it also forms one of the 'Railway Library' other duty. However, the author deserves created for getting up so scenic an interview out of nothing, and especially for making South Carolina behave decently under any circumstances. As for Gen. Pierce's speech, that must be looked upon in the light of a myth or fable, like the orations the historian Livy puts into the mouths of the Roman Generals, the light of the results of

of Congress:

· We shall despatch, in a few lines, all we deem i necessary to say of his participation in the Mexican campaign, and then proceed to considerations of greater importance.'

Now, if the captious reader aforesaid should nquire what considerations are of greater ance in a candidate than his character as devel in his efforts as a statesman and a soldier, we respectfully suggest to him that he has studied an nature to very little advantage, if he does not know that all men do not excel in all things alike, and bid him be content, as the Democracy are, with the information, that their candidate is of a military information, field their candidate is of a minutely family, and that he is 'good looking,' that he dines with Mr. Webster, and glorifies our glorious Union, and that he 'drives round town in his little wagon and other works of public usefulness.' Truthful indeed were the lines of the poet who sung—

'Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime.'

But the biographer of Gen. Pierce has done the world better service, by showing that it isn't any great thing to do it, after all.

From the Portland Inquirer. SLAVEHOLDING ARROGANCE IN CON-GRESS .- PAGANISM.

Not long since, Dr. Durkee, of Wiscon an able speech against the Fugitive Act, in which he assailed the slave system pretty severely. Af-terwards, when he was absent, he was charged with great basness for vilifying that sacred thing. Sub-greatly, he obtained the chance of a personal ex-objections to the anti-slavery movement, meeting sequently, he obtained the chance of a personal ex-planation to reply, but was browbeaten, interrupted, and much effort was made to put him down. He

'In the speech which I submitted to the House, a few days ago, on the Fugitive Slave Law, I quoted from able writers on public law, to show that cruel and oppressive enactments are not binding when their observance requires the commission of crime; and, among others, an extract from the words of a were obnoxious to the gentleman.

But, Mr. Chairman, the citizens of South Carolina have not only spoken, theoretically, on this subject, but have given, in one case, as I am informed, a practical illustration of this sentiment. I was told a few days since, by a highly respectable gentleman, who resided several years in that State, that a man, who resided several years in that state, that state, that the abolition-negro in the city of Charleston, a few years ago, ceeded to show, on the other hand, that the abolition-was sentenced to be hung for striking his master. ists have advanced the cause of the slave, by caus-

". The master was discovered by the prisoner tresday appointed for the execution, the sheriff ascendday appointed for the day of the day appointed for the scaffold with the prisoner, placed the rope about his neck, but feit so much sympathy for the slave that he could not perform the duties of his office, and offered \$1000 to any person that would; and as it should be. He spoke well of Mr. Garrison and Wendell Phillips, comparing the latter with the scale of the spoke well of the spoke ed the scaffold with the prisoner, placed the rop circumstances, and presumed that a colored man had nerves to feel on such an occasion as well as a white man. After a time, the rope was taken from his neck, and he was permitted to escape from the

'Thus we see the triumph of the higher law eve

time, and that there did such a case occur as related in my speech, in addition to the one already admitted by the gentleman from South Carolina, and attendance. that the only mistake in the statement is, that the man was finally EXECUTED, instead of being re-I have the letter before me, and will have

it read, if the gentleman desires.

'Mr. Aiken. I understand read ?

1830, but it had nothing to do with slaves. There was a free negro man married a free negro woman, whose character was not of the best description before her marriage. She had been in the habit of co-habiting with other persons; and in a short time after her marriage, I presumed she returned to her first love, and did the same thing again. It so happened that this free negro man met a white who was with her at the time. He was a gamble and a very requestly has he heard prayers offered. As in pened that this free negro man net a white who was with her at the time. He was a gambler and a most disreputable person—a man who did not belong to the Charleston, out was there for a short time. This free negro did strike him, and was tried, condenned, and HUNG. The laws were positive upon the subject. An appeal was made to the lamented General Hayne, who was Governor of the State at the time, have newbor of citizens to english her a newbor of citizens to english her. It was the formalism of the Hayne, who was Governor of the State at the time, by a number of citizens, to pardon him. I am sorry to make this allusion, for I do not desire to allude to the subject in this House; but it is true that one of the strongest reasons for allowing that man to be hung, was that this Abolition party had become so powerful in the Free States that it became necessa-

ry to make an example of this man, to let these free negroes know their duty. Now, sir, I repeat that I do not like to allude to a matter of this kind. No wonder even this Southerner blushed with shame at what he was compelled to confess of the Paganism, the worse than cannibalism of slavery.—And his effort to make out the woman as disreputable does not belp the matter, nor the gambling charble does not help the matter, nor the gambling character of the white villain. He ought to have been ashamed to reproach a female thus unprotected by his own laws. And his attempted apology in refer-

Then follows a simple picture of his residence at Concord:

'He lives (just as a man ought to live before he is nominated for the Presidency of a great Republic) in a small white house, near Main street, in Concord. In front of it is a yard of beautiful green trees and little flower-beds, purifying and refreshing the air, and loading it with fragrance.'

He will be noticed as not the least remarkable point.

He will be noticed as not the least remarkable point.

As to Pierce's exploits, are they more are they—written in despatches from the seat of war? One of them, however, we must transcribe from the book:

A little incident of interest occurred in the battle of Chapultepec. When the victory had been won, the South Carolinians of the Palmetto Regiment, which had its full share of dead men in the field, met Gen. Pierce's brigade, when Pierce said to them—'Here come the heroes of the Palmetto State, from one end of the Union, and the Yankees from another are ready to embrace them. Thus lought the men of Carolinia and of New England in the battles of the Revolution, and together, as they did then, we now send up our mingled shouts of victory over our foes, and cry, 'Union forever!' DEAR SIR,-Permit me to suggest a mode of aid-

drawings, stationery, Honton lace, fashionable wearand cry, 'Union forever!'

The fraternal meeting between the brave and free
men, who had assembled in a distant country, under
one common standard to fight for the land which gave
them birth, '&c., &c.

Now it is a pity to spoil a good story; but when a
man runs for Presidency, he cannot expect to have
credit for more than half the buttles he would have
fought, if he had a chance. By Gen. Pierce's own
despatches on that occasion, it appears that he was
possessed of a copy, to lead to his peichbar. A or that which Mother Goose puts into the mouth of the man in the moon—not intended to convey the idea that such words were actually uttered by the individuals in question, but to inculcate sound moral truths under the pleasing garb of fiction.

The rest of his career upon the tented field is like its the same between the place. rest of his career upon the tented field is used for the healthful life of the peoples of the earthed with the same brevity as that in the Halls being constantly brought to operate against the progress of mankind. In Britain, it points the finger of scorn for the lover of untiquated abuses against free stitutions, and is employed as an argument agains political reform. It ties the hand of America with regard to Hungarian independence. It makes the United States the ally of Louis Napoleon, in putting down the liberties of France. It confederates America with the despots of Russia and Austria; or there is no slavery in those countries which doe not pale before that of the New World, God's image in man was never before so marred-Chris-tianity never so disgraced as by Christian professors upholding this monster iniquity. While America will not cancel this foul blot, it is a piece of the hollowest hypocrisy for her to say a word in behalf notiowest hypocrisy for her to say a word in benait of liberty abroad. Let, then, each friend of humanity, of enlightenment and progress, exert himself by every means—peaceably, lovingly, and with the unstituted employment of his time and money—to prevail upon our brethren in America to follow out the great law of Christ, and 'to do unto' their slaves as

they would themselves desire to be done unto.
Yours respectfully,
EDMUND KELL. Newport, Isle of Wight, Aug. 17th.

From the Salem Freeman.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

The first of the annual course of lectures before a Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society was deliverod in Lyceum Hall on Sunday evening, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of this city. The audience was large and deeply attentive. The speaker was earnest, able, and eloquent. His address was one of them in fair and logical argument, and otherthrov

ing them by conclusive facts.

Mr. Frothingham commenced by alluding to the unchanging character of the anti-slavery movement—its principles, arguments and facts ever the same—its foundation immutable and eternal truth—its form and direction never changing. This he considered a proof that it contains the elements of permanence, and hence ultimate success.

The reverend gentleman passed to a historical re-futation of the incorrect assertion of Rev. Dr. distinguished South Carolinian, which I will now read in connection with my own remarks, which abolitionists within the last 20 years, have retarded emancipation, and have destroyed the emancipation party that existed in the northern slaves states that ie ago. Mr. Frothingham proved most conclusive ly, by historical citations, that this is an error, for o such emancipation party existed in those States. Having established this point, the lecturer pro-

ing a great change of public opinion in the North nd in the South, and by raising up a powerful politi cal antagonism to the slave power. In this connec tion, Mr. F. alloded, in approving terms, to the speeches in Congress of Messrs Sumner, Mann, Palfrey, Stevens, Hale, and others.

anti-slavery cause, in its principles, with the American revolution. Mr. F. also spoke with striking force of the difference between the institution of slavery and the social evil of pauperism, ably refuting those who compare the situation and claims of th n South Carolina, and another proof that man is victims of 'wages-slavery' with those of the oppress stamped with a divine principle by his Creator, that cannot be entirely effaced by barbarous legislation.' Aiken, of South Carolina, admitted the fact of a

Aiken, of South Carolina, admitted the fact of a Aiken, of South Carolina, admitted the fact of a Similar case, but said there was a mistake in it. Mr. Durkee replied that—

On Saturday evening, I received a letter from a Private of Philadelphia, in which he Private cannot find a place in the honker N. A.

MISS SALLIE HOLLY .- This eloquent and talented young woman has delivered two discourses in Pantheon Hall, on the greatest moral question of the 'Mr. Aiken. I understand that case perfectly, dwill explain it, if the House will give me leave. United States. On both evenings, the audiences 'Mr. Durkee. Would you like to have the letter were large, and listened to the speaker with a delight-

read?

'Mr. Aiken. No, sir; I do not desire it. I know all the circumstances connected with the case, and can give them if the House desires.

'I can explain this case in a few words. It is a matter which I disile year much be desired. t appeals were to the sentiments of justice and as exemplified in the life and teachings of Christ. Though she has entered the great matter which I dislike very much to bring before the House; but I will state the facts connected with it for the satisfaction of the gentleman. There was a case of this nature, which occurred in Charleston in 1830, but it had nothing to do with slaves. There

Area of California. The area of California is esti-mated by Mr. Eddy, Surveyor General of the State, at 146,285 square miles, equivalent to 93,622,400

Murder in Colebrook, Conn.—A savage murder wa Murder in Colorion, conn.—A savage murder was committed in the town of Colebrook, on the night of Tuesday, the 28th of September. A man of the name of Taintor, (reported to be Hiram Taintor,) living in that place, went to the house of one Loonis and was stabbed by Loomis seven times, producing death. The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, OCT. 8, 1852.

THE JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The First Anniversary of the Rescue of the alleged Fugitive Slave 'JERRY,' from the U. S. Deputy Marshal and his assistants, in Syracuse, on the first of October, 1851, was celebrated in that city on Friday last, by the friends of impartial liberty, in a manner eminently appropriate and impressive. It was one of the most timely and important blows ever struck in He is gone-with no brand of the Slave on his brow the cause of human liberty.

meeting could be called, without exciting the alarm and indignation of slavedom and its lawless allies. And Life's coming host shall tell proudly the tal Accordingly, the Syracuse Star-a dirty, malignant, hunkerish Whig paper-did what it could, in advance of the gathering, to stir up a mobocratic spirit against it, under a pretence of reverence for law and order Moreover, the city authorities refused to grant the use of the City Hall for the meeting, and passed some resolutions in regard to it, that were calculated if no designed to lead to a riotous assault. The following exulting paragraph appeared in Bennett's Herald :-

An Abolition Anniversary nipped in the bud !-For some time past, calls for a meeting to be held in Syracuse have been advertised in the papers pub-lished in that vicinity, and in the handbills scattered all over the country, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry, which event created such an excitement a year Jerry, which event created such an excitement a year ago. William Lloyd Garrison, Abby Kelly, the negro Douglass, and others of similar opinions, were expected to take part in the proceedings, and great preparations were made. The Common Council of Syracuse, however, have wisely, and in a very creditable manner, upset up all their calculations by the design, the felt height proceedings. adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, which were offered on the 27th inst., by Alderman Pope, in behalf of Mayor Woodruff:—

Whereas, on the 1st of October last, a law of the United States was trampled on, and the government of our country set at defiance, in this city, by a mob: And whereas, certain of our citizens, in conjunction with others, propose to celebrate the anniversary of that event, which, in the opinion of this Common Council, will be disreputable to our city and danger-

ous in its tendency—therefore,
Resolved, That we solemnly advise the projectors
of the proposed celebration to desist from a course fraught with such dangerous consequences, and earnestly recommend our fellow-citizens generally, to abstain from all participation in these or any other proceedings of a like character.

This action of the city authorities, instead of 'nipping the anniversary in the bud,' only served to se cure a larger attendance and create a deeper interest in it. The Syracuse Journal estimates the number of persons present at five thousand, the new Railway Engine House having been nobly proffered for the oceasion by John Wilkinson, Esq. It is estimated that the building will hold ten thousand people.

Mr. Chas. A. Wheaton, of Syracuse, nominated Gerrit Smith for President, and by the unanimous vote of the meeting. Mr. Smith assumed the Chair. In doing so, he briefly addressed the assemblage; regarding his position as the most eminent of his life. and pronouncing the celebration one of the most solemn and religious events that have ever occurred in the country.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison read appropriate selection from the Bible.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Lyndon King. The audience joined in singing 'Hope and Faith,' hymn written by Wm. Lloyd Garrison. On motion of Rev. Samuel J. May, the following

Vice Presidents-Chas. A. Wheaton, of Syracuso; of Euclid; Lyndon King, of Fulton; Dr. Geo. S. Loomis, of De Witt ; Wheeler Truesdell, of Camillus ; Dr.

officers were chosen :-

Otisco; W. L. Garrison, of Boston; Alfred Wilkinson, of Skaneateles. Secretaries-R. R. Raymond, W. L. Crandall, and Dr. James Fuller, of Syracuse.

The following persons were appointed a Business Committee :- Samuel J. May, John Thomas, Charles

B. Sedgwick, Enoch Marks, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, James M. Munro, and Jarmin W. Loguen. Mr. James Johonnot read in an effective manner the

ited many hearty plaudits :-RESCUE OF JERRY.

Tune-Yankee Girl. Morn comes in the east, and the world is awake, And the bright sunshine gladdens the valley and lake ; The silver dew glistens on hill side and tree; Afar o'er the mountains the rising mists flee. Now the yeomen go forth for the fruits of the soil. And the artisans hasten again to their toil;

But, hark! the wild cry which comes forth on the air Speaks of sadness and sorrow, of woe and despair ! How the blood moves apace, how the beating heart As the low tolling bells echo out o'er the hills!

Haste! haste! for the boaster hath set on his hounds, And Oppression has leaped o'er Humanity's bounds! Lo! the welves from their covert have scented their calculable value, as an efficient teacher and practical

Their fetter is on him! they bear him away! To his doom they will take him, o'er field and o'er flood.

And the Tyrant's keen lash will drink doon of his Up! up! to the rescue! O stalwart of limb!

dim. Pass on the high summons, and, marshalled in might, Come forth, O ye people, for Freedom and Right! Hark! the uproar of voices! the tramping of feet! As they throng in their thousands the bridges and

street; And their words like the voice of the ocean arose, As they murmured defiance and wrath to their foes. Say, brothers! for this did the Patriots toil? For this did their life-blood once redden our soil?" And the hunters of men stood aghast at the sound, And trembled with fear as the watch-word went round,-

Come peaceful deliverance, or bloody affray, The slave shall be free ere the dawning of day!

It was evening-the stars kept their watch in the sky, When through the still heaven rang, glorious and high, The cry of the PEOPLE—'Ho! down with the wall! Bring him out! bring him forth! set him free from his thrall! Hark, the crash ! it was done ! with the quickness of

thought, 'Mid the fire of the foe, in the path of the shot ! And the bright throng of heaven bent downward to see.

When they brought forth the man, still in fetters, but And the shout that went up as proud Tyranny fell. shook, with its deep thunder, the ramparts of hell!

Bear him on by the altars unscarred by the chain, Where the Trumpet of Freedom e'er echoed in vain Where the Priest hath not taken the robber's reward, Or the man-thief once drank of the cup of the Lord

Man is great and immortal! the truth cannot die! Where long hath been heard, through Faith's open

Where was planted with tears, 'mid the tempest of Sin,

The germ of the harvest this night gathered in. And still by the torch-light they bear him along, With words of rejoicing, with shout and with song; And the young city won, in that hour's mighty strife An honor unfading-green laurels for life! And pure-hearted Wonan, high beauty and worth, To cheer on the deed and the doers, came forth. And to him whose transgression would stain ocean

flood. They paid thirty pieces-the old price of blood ! And a Boaster's vain threat, and a slave's broken gyves,

Side by side have their place in a Nation's archives And the throne of a Monarch shall shelter him now Of course, it was not to be expected that such a But, Freemen, O keep ye, forever and ave. And Life's coming host shall tell proudly the tale How the plotters were baffled, the boasters grew pale When the might of a PEOPLE, by Tyranny curst, Gave their threats to the winds, and their 'Law' the dust !

> And shall point where forever, on Time's record broad, The lofty deed beareth the signet of God! Lynn, Sept. 18. G. W. PUTNAM.

· Depend upon it, the law will be executed in its spirit and to its letter. (Great applause.)

'It will be executed in all the great cities—here in Syracuse—in the midst of the next Anti-Slavery Convention, if the occasion shall arise: then we shall see what becomes of their lives and their sacred honor. (Tremendous cheering.)'-Report of Hon. Daniel Webster's Speech at Syracuse, May 26, 1851.

The following original ode was also sent for this

JERRY'S JUBILATE. BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT. Air-Oh, the days are vone, &c.

Oh! the days are gone when, looking back, O'er worn-out plains, could see the hunter on my track, With whip and chains; No more I hear.

No more I fear The blood-hound's open throat; Oh! there's nothing makes my blood run cold, Like his hoarse note!

seems to come from the jaws of death : That blood-hound's note! Oh! the day I dreamed of, long ago,

Has come at last, And the bondman's stripes, and tears, and woe, For ave are past ! From links, that gall The negro thrali,

My limbs and soul are free ! Oh! there's nothing in this world so sweet As Liberty! blessed day, that I can say I'm free ! I'm free !

Oh! the Lord be praised, that there are men. And women brave, Who have rescued once, and will again, The hunted slave! The smile of Heaven. From morn to even, On all their souls shall shine!

And for them shall the prayers of the rescued rise, As now do mine. Letters of the right stamp were received from the Hon. S. P. Chase of Ohio, Rev. Theodore Parker of Boston, Dr. Snodgrass of Baltimore, Richard Hildreth,

Esq., Elizur Wright, &c. The President introduced Capt. Daniel Drayton, of the sloop Pearl memory, who made a few remarks on the act which had consigned him to a National Cyrus P. Grosvenor, of McGrawville; Nathan Soule, prison for four or five years, and the excitement

which it gave rise to. The President appealed to the charitable for aid for Lyman Clary, of Syracuse; L. P. Noble, of Fayetteville; Wm. H. Topp, of Albany; Samuel Stewart, of his participation in the 'Pearl' affair, and requested that contributions be left with Stephen Smith, of Sy-

Mr. May, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions, prefacing the reading of

them with a few earnest remarks upon the Rescue. 1. Resolved, That inasmuch as slavery is the most flagrant wrong to its victim, and, therefore, the deepest insult to his Maker; and inasmuch as the sole following poem, written for the occasion, which elic-

2. Resolved, That Constitution far as they undertake to legalize slavery, are but sham laws and no laws.

and no law, is to honor true law; and that the rescuers of Jerry did, therefore, prove themselves to be law-abiding, instead of law-breaking men. 4. Resolved, That Jerry was rescued, not by a mob, but from a mob; from the hands of a tyrannical

3. Resolved. That to trample on what is sham law

Government, and by lovers of law and order. 5. Resolved. That slavery is to be overthrown not by speeches and writings, which, however learned and elequent, admit its legalization, and therefore its respectability; but by a regenerated public sentiment, which shall assign to slavery its pre-eminent place

among pirates. 6. Resolved. That the rescue of Jerry, being of inexpounder of sound doctrines in regard to law, and slavery, and kidnapping, should be celebrated every year, until there shall no longer be a wretch, who dares to be a kidnapper, and no longer be a slave-

holder to give employment to a kidnapper. 7. Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, to the oppressed, and to the God of the From the salt-spring, and corn-field, and work-shop so oppressed, that, come what will to our property, liberty or life, we will obey no law, and know no law,

for slavery. 8. Whereas, Thomas Jefferson, when predicting the probability of a civil war, declared, that there is on attribute of the Almighty, which can take side

with the slaveholders in such a contest:' Resolved, therefore, That to Thomas Jefferson's declaration, we add the no less truthful declaration, that there is no attribute of man-true, unperverted, undebased man- that can take sides with the slaveholder in such a contest; ' but that every sentiment and sympathy of his soul must be on the side of the oppressed.

9. Resolved, That our oaths to support the Federal Constitution, no less than our higher and holier obligations to be true to the constitution of our mmon humanity and obedient to the laws of God, require that we should set at nought an enactment which despotically suspends ' the writ of Habeas Corpus;' withholds 'the trial by jury 'in the most monentous of all cases that can arise between man and man, and per emptorily forbids, under heavy pains and penalties, the free exercise of the vital princip of religion. These rights, sacredly and jealously guarded and guaranteed, as well by the letter of the American Constitution, as by the spirit of the age that gav it birth, are all outraged by the Act of Sept. 18th, 1851; and, therefore, that Act should be regarded and treated by every true man as no law, but as a despotic decree, which we should despise and trample upon, come what may to our property or our lives.

10. Resolved, That while we regret the action the Mayor and majority of the Common Council of the City of Syracuse, in refusing to us the use of the Where they ponder what God hath inscribed on the City Hall and of all the public grounds, for this celebration, and regard it as an assumption which cannot be justified in those who are set to watch over and defend impartially the rights of all classes of citizens, ong which is the right peaceably to assemble and freely to speak out all they may think and feel re-

specting any doctrine or measure of the Ch State, we regard their action on the than our own, clearly foreseeing that the come when their cheeks will burn with shee remembrance, that they thus gave aid and co the oppressors of God's poor, and to the

The resolutions were again read by the Project and presented, one by one, for the adopti necting. The entire series was ratified un not one dissenting voice being heard in all assembly. Three rousing cheers were give rescue of Jerry, which 'made the welkin in All the efforts made by the satanic press' disturbance utterly failed, not even a solin disapprobation being heard throughout the meeting was one of the grandest ever held in or country, and composed of men and ware whom the world is not worthy' -- and gathe all quarters, near and remote.

The speeches on the occasion were delie Rev. Mr. Raymond of Syracuse, Gerrit Smith of terboro', Frederick Douglass of Rochester, W. Garrison of Boston, Lucy Stone of West Brog and Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia. These were ened to with the most absorbing interest, and el frequent bursts of applause. We understand that the proceedings will be a

ily published in pamphlet form; it will be a sort great historical importance and interest

We have received the first number of a ten weekly newspaper, just commenced at Syracus be edited by Rev. R. R. Raymond, and deve overthrow of the Slave Power. It is hard printed, on a large sheet, exhibits much editor and ability, and occupies an important position Empire State. Here is a specimen of its spirit LET IN THE LIGHT!

ORDER. In pursuance of the joint edicts of certain arise crats, and certain politicans of the Austrian School the Following patriotic effusion has been printed and with evident discrimination, circulated them our city. A copy of this brilliant emanation the brain of Syracuse Upper-ten-dom hung all into one hands, we cannot willingthe premise the

LAST DEVELOPMENT OF LAW AND

into our hands, we cannot willingly permit its benties to be confined to the select circle which the were intended to edify. A CALL. Let every Friend of the Union be on hand Order First, 1852, and raise their voices in vinditation of that Sentiment dear to every True

AMERICAN BREAST. THE UNION NOW AND FOREVER, ON AND INSEPARABLE! Let us show to our Sister States, that noe the EMPIRE will cheat them of that bird

GLORIOUS FOUNDERS

of our CONSTITUTION and Country; and Fanaticism triumphed for a day, there are lovers of the UNION, who will stand by her LIVE OR DIE WITH HER. * Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise, * The Queen of the World, and the Child of the Si

guarantied them by the

Come one, come all, to whom the Union and names of its founders are dear. By order of the F. A. COMMITTEE Syracuse, Sept. 29, 1852.

The eminently original and manly sches which this 'call' is the initial movement, gather a sufficiently large company of discon-slave-catchers, burning for revenge, small lar ambitious of notoriety, and tow-path champio religion and social order, to assume the co our meeting, elect their own officers, and so d from the ground. The hly-fingered for the row are not expected to expose themse contact so very ungenteel, but will await tiden the result, in their bagatelle reception-chair

We thus let in a little honest sunshine upor honorable conspiracy. We have no threatste nor any trepidation to manifest, with regard are almost indifferent as to the re whether our meeting be decorously conduct disgracefully dispersed, our cause must be o iumphant.
It is our day, our place, our assembly; an or sought by us to give expression to our own open opinions which we have a right to hold a

express; and these men have no more no molest us than they have to break up the sess the First Presbyterian Church, bee like Presbyterian sentiments. The Syracuse Star, which was so anxi have the Jerry re-cue celebration forcibly sup

makes the following characteristic notice of it:-The Jerry Rescue Celebration ca Not being able to obtain a Hall is multitude met at the Engine House, if of Onondaga Creek. Gerrit Smith President: Garrison read the sc ton, a felon just set free from prison by of President Fillmore, Raymond, Lucy Douglass and Garrison did the speaking. comparatively, of our own citizens wer ance. Most present were from abroad. ious bird of ill omen, Crandall, figured lat proceedings; and his cornorant head a special a tele on this occasion. It is well that assemble at night; we should probably compelled to record the disgrace of a another riot—but we are glad to be relic

The Editor of the Star is a funny chap nuestion. His reverence for 'law and verwhelming, that he openly encourag f mobocracy, and no doubt desires to a of mobocracy, at the 'Free Democracy' cer next. If Comstock, Judd & Co tack, in person, we have no doubt tack, in person, we have no doubt tare sport. More than one cost tal rare sport. More than one 'cost tail' jerk. But you never catch these fells such times. They encourage some whom Justice House would hardy consible beings, to commit acts of violence promoters of the disturbance take good out of harm's way. We have seen in the out of harm's way. We have seen of delegates from the tow path, whether it was Christ or Pontius whether it was Christ or Fontus France and Andrews and Land and La well understood that one or more ver churchmen furnished the eggs, and en outrage. Let the Star at attention to this celebration, and we no disturbance will take place, and the votes for 'Hale and Julian will not increased by the gathering—Syracust &

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM. Nos. VII. and VIII. a admirably executed work make their a promptly, and fully austain its claims to natronage. The engravings in these two na finely executed, as follows:-A View of The Obelisk of Luxor, in Paris; Saratoga Lake: Cottage of J. J. Rousseau; Washington's Hot Mount Vernon; Erlangen (Bavaria); Cape The Opera House in Paris. Accompanying interesting descriptions, containing much is in a condensed form. For sale by Redding & Co.

State street. The day after the death of the Duke of River lington, the Times contained twenty three printed columns of biography, bringing his his to the close of the Peninsular War. The tion will take, probably, as many columns and amount of matter is equal to that of a large of NO. 4

of its spirit :-

LAW AND

of certain arist Austrian Schools heen privatel ironlated through

t emanation from dom having falls y permit its bear circle which they

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FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.] LONDON, August, 1852.

ten said that the United States seemed have the commerce of the world, and, if sede England, to take the largest share; that share will be ever increasing as her reases, and opens up her power and I sm led to repeat this remark, now, tendency of our Colonies to throw as sway of England. They are all anx their own laws, to govern themselves : ont a people have arrived to the perceptance of that right, its realization is of time. Such questions spread and ster than railroad speed; for they are mind, depending mainly for their realinity; and unity of perception and soprinciples are diffused now with tele-Man has been endowed with the omnipotent agency. The means of anity, travelling by the immediate power is given to the service and aid of man. Conidity with which, upon your immense telligence, dependent upon unity of acpreschidated in America, and its trade ce will, by these means, establish their er the globe; and strengthen the unity of ists in their several demands to govern They will know that they have the sym-United States of America in their moveher will see what the United States have emselves in three-quarters of a century, nearly two-thirds of that time, they ed by steam or railroads, and, until very the electric fluid; and also without the nt discoveries in chemistry, and its apthe arts and manufactures. Then, again, ortly have the oceans united, and particu oung and stalwart uprising Anglo-Saxon d by England-brothers of what I may English Americans-men sympathizing in history, admiring her successful struggle. ing to her as a model which they must copy, denting the exact form, seeking the sa and commercial success, possessing the same s and literature, the same aspirations, and and generally, professing the same religion.

new nationalities-for nations they will become at the priests obtained when men existed as tribes is darkness, and looked up to rain-makers and as instruments of God; knowing not that sere the fruits of darkness, and that their own rd intellectual powers shut out the light and ed to these observations by a recent publica of a letter written by the Duke of Argyle, ch Duke, (not himself yet grown out of clanving,) to the colonists of New South Wales,

mit will never attain the same dominancy in

to the surprise of many-had been inand with a petition, on their part, addressed to House of Peers, with the often-expressed wish of sis for the power of local legislation. This as addressed to the Speaker of the Legislative y of New South Wales, in which he seeks to them, or to account for his own shortcom. then he presented their petition to our House Va cause here, a moment, you Americans, and

pen the fact that, from the Antipodes, there be presented a petition to our House of Peers, ing, powerful people, with all the means al restness around them, animated by aspiis for the use and combination of those elements them, for leave to make laws at home, late their own conduct, and to use and apply esings of God, surrounding them in the way sense suggests for supplying their wants, to to their own commerce, and to use their own rty in their own way. And this petition, be it ered, is presented to men who represent none apt us, because their ancestors, or those they a as ancestors, were robber chiefs, were after-, and then assumed to make laws foundthe law of the strongest, -that might made hough time has changed all things, our ignothe science of society has left them unousted m the assumed power. Now, as you Americans, lafairs-at least, you white Americans have. the dreadful drawback of the existence of the of your progress are brought into viewricans, I say, consider this state of things, haretrospect of your own history, and you will il to see that, if a colonial resistance should lead wer between the mother country, so called, and thraches, where your political sympathics would and where, also, your commercial interests would and it requires but little reflection to see that, ever much the doctrine of non-intervention may preached, there is but little chance of its being act-

Some act of violence to your commerce—occasioned their quarrel-would call for remonstrance. The filee and jealousy of the United States and her tions, felt by our aristocracy, who practically government of England, would lead to shilballying, and then to actual war. Bear in mind, the government of England is not the same in towards the United States and her instituas, is are the feelings of Great Britain and Irelandsays exceping the curse of slavery, and the injusthree millions of her citizens. Bear in mind, at your Constitution has, with this dreadful drawtheless shown their power to promote the edge of man in the science of self-government. n mind, that in twenty years, that which was a pention in the hands of a poor printer, has become a til vide question, daily receiving extension and gth, and interesting men in all parts of the globe; new communities that are growing up, plantby other nations than yours, have not among them alsy of slavery, and that abolitionists in Europe ked upon with favor and sympathy; and that coaly objection taken against them is, that they are poken and speak truth ungenteelly. This on is always an indication of feebleness on the put of those who wage it; it implies that the princinatended for is correct and just, and the uprising son of these feebles always grow stronger than see they come after; for the truth being conceded, come into social activity and influence under fances more favorable for progress than their had in relation to the same question.

written the preceding, when the Times of aday, August 2d,) came under my eye. with pleasure the grant made by your Conin aid of the Collins' line of ocean steamers. It saing to see peaceful competition for victory, in secution of commercial intercourse. Goods as without giving activity to human interests, ying human wants; and time is not shortmunications, without facilitating and inthe activity of mind and its fruition ing men to multiply the advantages of being. ons, and a rapidity that doubles the advantage of every on over the preceding; and men, half a cenare now astonished when they look back to w much man has improved in their day.

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two numbers at

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igton's House

a); Cape Horn

Redding & Co.

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panying these are nuch information

now at this grant to the Collins' line of steam-Here is a young giant, springing mainly from res, engaging in a friendly rivalry to outstrip etion and circulation of blessings. At THE LIBERATOR.

find the dollar interest run earnestly in favor of that article of consumption. interest which multiplies the god they worship; and The statistical number of children to every family mal.' If the usual period of the life of man be given to you, depend upon it, you will see these things ;- saw this, commenced to publish, at a trifling price, and if you do not actually see slavery abolished, you (usually one penny,) small weekly newspapers un-

sured that it will be ultimately killed. doubt that constitutional governments, -governments in the purest language. When these had been crushin which the supremacy of law is recognised,—will ed and mostly driven out, many wrote letter tracts, be established, and, fortunately, be established, not by violent and often absurd. The stamp-press raised color-phobia, but by men who are free from that ing them 'cheap and nasty'-endeavoring by these madness. Democracies will spread, doubtless, but absurd cries to identify cheapness with disgrace. The it will be, probably, after modified monarchies have perseverance, however, of poor men beat the govern-Union has established the fact, that men can govern paper, teaching and reasoning against politics, was themselves; and that though, when millions are poan infinite variety of character of feelings, of physical ed to one subject only, which the growing intelligence and mental constitutions, of knowledge, of fitness, of and continued resistance of these praiseworthy men violence, of impulsive, grave, and thoughtful minds compelled the government to tolerate. By degrees, and temperaments; yet, as a whole, they improve; these papers inserted paragraphs, sliding into news justice and bloodshed largely increase, and that the of newspapers; and we go limping along, because knowledge of things social, and how to act scientifi- government, by giving to stamped newspapers the cally so as to improve society as a whole, is greatly

mary duty of every generation to that which is to succced it. None doubt it when we affirm that the pato the whole.

ble thirst for dominion at the Cape of Good Hope and valuable services, and sometimes for services infamin Africa, where our military governors have been ous in themselves, and often stated, in very unquali extending, or at least asserting dominion, beyond the fied language; and thus the people went on power of enforcing it at the time; and then, years af- gling, engendering bitterness, and in many instance right to enforce it when they have the power. In the government as government. Thus it was and is, that mean time, they thrash the poor blacks into the law and order, upon which liberty depend, because knowledge of how to beat their masters, and that distasteful to those who found they were the victims knowledge the Kaffir seems to be acquiring in some of misgovernment, of inequality, and therefore of indegree in the present Cape war.

and that bitter spirit of antagonism and violence which which has only recently been named as a science. used to attend political struggles, has resulted in social efforts and eravings for education without catechism; in efforts by the upper classes to give education with dle classes, for what they call voluntaryism—that is, education by the various sects themselves, by which they mean education with their own catechism, which represent that people to other nations; and depend upon it. if a war should have a like the part of the governing power; because the wishes and hopes of the people are not expressed, and those who represent that people to other nations; and depend upon it. which shows that they mean each by the word 'religion,' 'our theology.' Out of their conflicts, another class has arisen, calling for state education, by which they mean that the state should provide a fund, with such a scheme for its distribution as would give each sect a due share in the distribution of the fund.

A little consideration, however, showed that so deeply sectarian as religious bodies are here, and so powerful as the clergy of the established church are, hey would get nine-tenths of the funds. This paralyzed a little those who cried out for a religious catechism; the clergy crying out for it lustily, suppressing the knowledge they might give, unless they might instruction'-thus contending for their right to sow tares amidst the wheat.

ed with, the priest is not wanted.

there is in the novel outbreaking views of those who the promotion of knowledge and virtue, have taken seek progress and desire change. Their objects are part with the oppressor. Humanity is shut out by political and social economy, rather than, as used to the leading teachers from their schools, and there are be the case twenty years ago, for political changes cherished undemocratic distinctions and most unmerely; not that the necessity for political changes christian views. All honor to the students of Wil is not still perceived and felt, but that a much larger liamstown for their noble act in extending to Mr horizon has opened, and men's perceptions of the Phillips an invitation to address them at their annua many things needed keep enlarging, just as a view Commencement exercises. Let that act stand out in extends, rapidly to the eye visual of a traveller asdeement of that fifty years, the only comcending a mountain. And this has been done here logical society of Dartmouth College. The students there of was competition in the only com-

catechism be mixed in with the teaching.

will probably think it well to print that article, if you impositions by which the people have instructed have space, that it may speak for itself to those who themselves. It is notorious that, in England, there think fit to read it. It shows how others than aboli-tionists perceive that the downfall of slavery is cast-of working and laboring men. Their weges, upon ing its shadow before. How the worn-out slave States | the average, do not exceed one pound five shillings are looked at, as one of the causes that must extin- week; and during nearly all the time of the growth guish slavery, added to the fact, that in the progress of their minds, they have been oppressed by the Corn of a few years, we shall be supplied with cotton from Law-that is, by the prohibition against the right to our possessions in British India. As the power of purchase corn from other countries, unless the price British India to supply cotton cheaper becomes manifest, our religious talkers—our Cantwells and Mawan aristocracy, the law makers, who are the great lawworms-will talk louder and louder against slavery, owners of Ergland, and whose incomes depended and we shall not have professed abolitionists here, upon the rents they thus enabled the tenants, their exhorting peace societies and other enemies of slavery, farmers to pay to them. In addition to this, the peoto speak tenderly of slaveholders. You will always ple had heavy taxation to pay upon every other

you, my dear Garrison, who originated and have is four and a half. The price of a newspaper was, done so much in the good cause of abolition, will yet during the greatest portion of their time of struggle, live to see that those who were your loudest oppo- sevenpence. A daily newspaper, therefore, cost three nents will urge, with double vigor, all your argu- shillings and sixpence each week. You will see how ments, and say they were always of your opinion; utterly impossible it is, under such a system, that poor though they, (for their own justification,) will take men should obtain a knowledge, through newspapers, exception to the manner in which you did it. After of politics or policy, or of the ordinary incidents of a time, they will feel disposed to go 'the entire ani- life, unless they come under their personal notice. About thirty years ago, poor but sensible men, who

will see the snake effectually scotched, and feel as- stamped. This brought down the government upon them. The most arbitrary laws were enforced; the In the Times of to-day, the correspondent who stocks of those men were seized and confiscated; all writes from your side of the water anticipates that our sorts of abuse was poured by the hireling stamped colonies will throw off our yoke, and that the result press upon those who struggled to give cheap knowlwill be the spread of democratic governments. Wheth- edge, because that knowledge was not given by men r this be the case or not, there seems no reason to who had received education, and was not expressed Americans from the States, who are infected with various cries against them, and at last ended by callhad a trial in some of the colonies. Your Federal ment; for when they found that a professed news litically spoken of as a people, there cannot but be issuing literary papers, and papers professedly devotand that the numbers that condemn violence, war, in- until they have actually grown into the character privilege of circulating by post, limits the poor man's intelligence, yet makes him pay for distributation All other knowledge must precede the knowledge through the medium of the taxes and the expense of of society. With the individual, the reasoning fac- the post office, for carrying the rich man's paper to ulties are the last developed. It is the grand duty his own door. This, you may well suppose, brought of all, educate! educate! This is the pri- the government into great contempt with those of the people who had sufficient information to estimate the value of knowledge, and wise aristocratic governor rents are bound to instruct the children, and it needs have had to keep a standing army, as well to quell no labored argument to prove that what belongs to ontbreaks in England as to suppress rebellion in Ireeach pair, as a duty, belongs to every pair, and so on land. During this period, the unstamped press busied itself in publishing statements relative to taxation There is, in a recent article of Chambers' Edinburgh its oppressive bearing upon the poor, statements rela ournal, an account of our Government's inexhausti- tive to the pensions granted by the aristocracy for no erwards, asserting the claim made, as evidence of the avowedly cultivating the most hostile feeling towards justice, who confounded the good with the bad, and I have said before, that not necessarily democratic, have had to grow out of their own misconceptions but constitutional forms of government will in many induced unquestionably by the injustice, inequality cases be adopted. Latterly, in those revolutions which and suppressive tendency of the aristocracy, who have have been aimed at, and where there have not been always held power in this country, who are nursed revolutions, where tendencies have been manifested, and educated by the priests in colleges, instructed in they have rather been to regenerate, not to re-create. the dead languages, not in every day knowledge, and They have been, in many cases, to improve social ar- are sent from school at twenty-one into the legisla angements-rather to reform than to pull down; and ture, without any instruction in the science of govin England especially, this desire has been manifested, ernment. Indeed, the science of society is a science

We are, in consequence of this mode of training and educating our governors, becoming weak as catechism; then, on the part of the dissenting midamong those called orthodox dissenters means the Asreligious education, meaning their own catechism, the nation will be with you, although their men may be compelled to take sides for the time against you Our seamen in particular will be deserting to you they have not been cared for, or attended to, or cul tivated in any way by our aristocratic rulers. They have been registered and ticketed, not for their ow good, and the tendency of the new laws in relation to their registration is to make them ser's to the shipowners, not to benefit the men.

EDWARD SEARCH.

CHESTER AND GLOUCESTER.

FRIEND GARRISON-As you look back upon the give catechism, practically saying, 'No catechism, no progress of that holy cause to which you freely gave yourself nearly a quarter of a century ago, you doubtless see abundant reason to be encouraged in you Out of this has arisen another party, contending present labor to disseminate those principles which not against religious instruction, but urging that that will secure impartial liberty to all men. And yet instruction should be at a separate time from instruction slow and toilsome is the advance of Humanity tion in secular knowledge. This led to the shout by from one stage to a more perfect development! When all the sectarians, that they must have religious edu- you first cast the Liberator upon the waters of life, die cation, -as though the others had ignored religion; you not fondly hope to find the American Church, but the priests of all the sects saw, that if the parents College and Lyceum fully identified with you in the were left to send their children at a distinct time, anti-slavery cause, ere the lapse of twenty-five years? merely to get Catechism or Theology, the parents If so, how sadly have those hopes been disappoint might not, and they believed would not be very anx- ed! A Church, taking to itself the holy name loved ious to get the creed into the children; capecially by all the good, has denounced you, and tried to brand when the parents, who were well-grounded in secu- you as an infidel, because you have dared to reject the lar knowledge, should find from the deportment of popish claim of its priesthood to authority over the well-informed children that practical religion is independent of theology, and that if catechism is dispens- formed a close alliance, in the mean while, with the slave power of this country, has been devout in keep-The truth is, that the clergy and ministers find, that ing sabbaths and fast days, in sanctuary observances, the lecturer is superseding the pulpiteer; that the and in enforcing sectorian creeds and discipline middle classes, particularly intelligent working men, while its ministers and deacons, its bishops and elders, will go to hear lectures, and even pay for going, in its rabbies and merchant princes, have been making which science or secular subjects are dealt with; and merchandise, as the Pharisees of old did, of the opthat they will go into densely populated manufactur- pressed and suffering poor. As Judas of the He ing towns, to hear theology knocked about, being brew nation, and in the first apostolic band, sold his quite alive now to the distinction that religion is prac- Lord and Redeemer for filthy lucre, so also have the tical, not creedal. The pricet has long since discover- Winslows, the Deweys, the Springs, the Rogerses, the ed, that without catechism, the people would soon Stuarts, the Taylors, the Sharps, and many others learn that he is not needed. Some centuries ago, the Judasses of this nation, calling themselves the apos they indoctrinated our kings into the belief of 'No tles of this age, sold themselves to do evil for the pal-Bishop, No King '-and they made the king and the try honors and emoluments of to-day. And as Judas aristocrats believe in this idea; and now that knowl- reaped a harvest of infamy by his base betrayal of edge is spread amongst the people, they see that their Humanity, so shall these Reverend successors of his only chance of maintaining their usurpation over the apostleship do, in return for their unpardonable cruelintellect depends upon withholding instruction, unless ty to the poor and the unfortunate. Their course is only equalled by their folly.

I mentioned, in a recent letter, the great change The principal colleges, founded by the fathers for we knew of was competition in the art of deby the working men and operatives, unaided by the
of that society, not long ago, voted to invite a distin-Is not this cheering? Then, again, look by the working men and operatives, unaided by the of that society, not long ago, the by the working men and operatives, unaided by the of that society, not long ago, the proper classes, though depressed, and grievously and guished anti-slavery minister from Hartford to ad-

at an article in the Daily Nows, which I post to you seriously retarded by fiscal impositions upon the this day, on the subject of cotton and slavery. You press, which has been the instrument in spite of those dent disapproved of this vote, and they reconsidered the public sentiment ripens into living convictions of it, and appointed a thorough-bred Hunker in place of duty, thence to be embodied in a course of just legis-Dr. Bushnell!

> up in all portions of New England. They are now almost as firmly established as either church or college. One would suppose the people would demand the privilege of hearing, in these winter gatherings, such men as Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Theodore Parker. No one can deny that they would interest and instruct the people as few of our popular speakers can do. Yet they are excluded from early all the large and popular lyceums, because they are fearless and faithful advocates of impartial French Revolution ought to be heard this autumn and winter in a hundred towns. Lucy Stone's carefully prepared and able thoughts on Woman's Rights ought such lecturers and speakers are excluded by that atrocious party and sectarian spirit which rules and ruins

And so the reformer is required to bear a heavy cross, and to wait till a future day for justice to be rendered to his character. The people, in their blindness, persecute and destroy their friends, while they cherish and follow their enemies. The reformer becomes wise by his experience. He realizes, at length, that success can be reached in the holy enterprise to which he has given himself, only by the process of suffering and sacrifice. Slowly and with expanding toil he makes his way onward and upward to the land of promise, blessed and sustained, each siep he takes, by the consciousness of having God and the right on his side. He does not complain and yield to discouragement because his work is so hard and his experience so full of the baptism of suffering, but patiently, hopefully and carnestly continues in well patiently, hopefully and carnestly continues in well her.

has there a foothold and a prevailing power. In th nduct of the Manchester Lyceum, the anti-slavery influence is recognised. The radical reformer is invited to speak there a due portion of the time, and the people are interested in these addresses, as they would be elsewhere, if they would have the magna mity to hear them in a candid spirit. My soul was efreshed by the whole-hearted reception given to me by the people of Manchester. The kindness of friends ere will not be forgotten.

On going to Gloucester, I found a different atmoshere altogether. The dark ages have not yet passed away from that place. There are some true friends in Gloucester, but they are few and far between, and o fearful and careful to carry forward the anti-slavery cause as it ought to be and might be done. The mean, however, to do something in the way of rolling up a vote this autumn for Mann, in which endeavor pray that they may succeed.

Yours, fraternally,
DANIEL FOSTER. Fitchburg, Oct. 1, 1852.

DANIEL FOSTER IN PEPPERELL.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of st week, Daniel Foster, an agent of the Mussachutts An'i-Slavery Society, lectured in this town, to such the largest audiences ever collected in Pepperell to hear the gospel of impartial liberty, except two

we regard Mr. Foster among the ablest, most earnst and most industrious of our public lecturers. All Orthodox journal. All this Mr. Foster has east beaind in the race set before him; and counted all the honors of life, such as the world most prize, as tinsel Provisional Bishop .- Rev. Dr. Jonathan M. Wair

The first lecture of the course was a most triumph-The first lecture of the course was a most triumphant vindication of the Christian system as taught by Christ himself, (not Moses Stuart,) against the oppressions and wrongs and sufferings imposed upon the poor, the down-trodden and enslaved. A more searching and home-bringing application of the statement Christ made concerning himself and his missing the first manufacture of the Countries of Oswego and Madison, at a Mass Meeting of Whige, Democrate, and Free Democrate, at Canastota, I last Tuesday, noninated Gerrit Smith for Congress.—The Congressional District composed of the Countries of Oswego and Madison, at a Mass Meeting of Whige, Democrates, and Free Democrates, a sion, as recorded in Luke's gospel iv. 18, 19, 20, it has and the triumph! - Carson League. never been our privilege to hear; and many who had The Giddings Festical.-We have only to say that never heard the gospel of Christ brought to bear upon the condition of the 'poor and broken-hearted,' the 'bruised and enslaved,' confessed 'it was good for them to hear.' This is not a flattering compliment to our two clergymen who call themselves the 'minis- cheered him as if their very hearts were bound up i ters of Christ.' There is nothing so galling to religionists, in this town, as to try their lives and conduet by the standard erected by Christ himself. Doing with them is next to nothing; professing to believe

the reformer meets in his efforts to heal the bruised and raise up the down-trodden. Mr. F. illustrated this matter by reviewing the treatment some of the most eminent men in the anti-slavery cause have received, not overlooking the conduct of the Rev. Lyman Cutler, of this town, towards himself.* After aentioning several things that had been said of himself and other friends of our cause, he brought all his artillery to bear direct upon the slanderer. The rebuke was more poignant, inasmuch as Mr. Cutler had nade a plump denial before witnesses, and all his hearers knew to the contrary; and he had previously circulated the charges as something smart and noble. This was more than unconverted flesh could bear .-The rowdies that linger about the temple holy days, and sometimes sing psalms to season the Rev. gentleman's prayers and sermons, made some disturbance by loud talk, impertinent remarks and vulgar laughter; while some of the grave teachers looked on with approving smiles.

The third lecture was delivered in the tavern hall. (the two vestries being closed against us.) and was a clear and comprehensive historical view of the progress of the slave power. Mr. F. showed how insidous is this giant crime of compromise. Two slave States conquered the country, and rode triumphant over the entire confederacy, in a war of a few months duration; while England, with all her forces, fough seven years and failed. By a fatal compromise, Liberty fell in the temple of her greatness, surrounded by her worshippers. Having gained such signal success as to make the fathers of the government say piracy is not piracy, these two daring sisters in the confederacy have never slackened these demands, until now one-half of this entire country is blackened with slavery, and the other half is

Bending the pliant hinges of its knee, That thrift may follow fawning.

Answering the question, 'How shall slavery be abolished?' Mr. Foster said he rested all his hopes upon agitation,—constantly urging upon the public

• Will brother Foster forward to me a correct acount of his interview with Mr. Cutler, word for word, a reported by himself at his meeting in Pepperell?—

Also, I request brother Crane, of Worcester, to furish me the substance of a conversation, recently had rith Mr. Cutler, on the same subject? The necessity of this request is laid upon me, inasmuch as I purishment of Bunker Hill monument. • Will brother Foster forward to me a correct account of his interview with Mr. Cutler, word for word, as reported by himself at his meeting in Pepperell?—Also, I request brother Crane, of Worcester, to furnish me the substance of a conversation, recently had with Mr. Cutler, on the same subject? The necessity of this request is laid upon me, inasmuch as I purpose to lay the whole matter before the public, together with the statements of Mr. Cutler's own people; and let the people judge which is nearer the kingdom of heaven, Bro. C. or Rev. Mr. F.

lation. This Union, now resting upon the enslave During these twenty years, lyceums have sprung ment of millions of its own people, must be dissolv ed; and on its ruins shall spring up a government founded on justice, mercy and truth.

POSTPONEMENT. The Anti-Slavery Convention, advertised to be held at Springfield on the 20th inst., is postponed for the present.

Another Despicable Outrage .- On Wednesday night And so the reformer is required to bear a heavy cross, and to wait till a future day for justice to be

patiently, hopefully and carnestly continues in well doing unto the end.

And the cause is progressive. No blow is struck in that this distinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence of his sensinguished gentleman died on Tuesday, the 21st inst. His death took place at the residence

Dead Letters at Washington .- During the last quarter, the Post Office Department announces that the have opened one million and a quarter dead letters from which the Department obtained over \$11,000.

The Free Soil Convention of the 4th Distric have nominated Timothy Gilbert as Presidential Elector, and Charles M. Ellis as their candidate for

Measures for the Independence of Lower Cali The fugitive slave case on trial for some tim

past in San Francisco, had been decided by the sur render of the fugitives.

New Youk, Oct. 1.
Two young men were killed on the Hudson River
Railroad, about a mile above Croton, by being run
over by the express train. Their bodies were horribly
mangled, the head and feet of one being severed com-Two fatal railroad accidents occured near Lock

ort, on Monday forenoon, a man and woman being thed. The woman was walking on the track, and the man fell between the cars. A party of New York capitalists, among whom

is Mr. George Law, have associated themselves for the purpose of carrying out a most magnificent under-taking, in the founding of a new city opposite New York, on the west bank of the Hudson, on a track of land lying between and comprising Jersey City and Hoboken.

who hear him acknowledge his claims as a public speaker; and had he pulled steadily in the Orthodox traces, he might have gained a name in that denomination that would have secured him an easy birth and Gormany at the time, but had immediately returned pleasant voyage down the stream of life, and a very respectful notice of his virtues at his death, in some contribution of the patent of nobility to the female heirs of the Duke. Lord Mahon is understood to be his literary executor.

and dross; choosing to be counted of no reputation, and buffeted and scorned by his benighted brethren, by a clerical vote of 104 out of 179; Laity, 94 out of 157.

Gerrit Smith for Congress. - The Congression

his .- Cleveland True Democrat.

Death of Hon. Benjamin Hardin. — Intelligence reached this city last night of the death of the Hon. Benjamin Hardin. He breathed his last at his residence, near Bardstown, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. is everything. Christ had no doctrinal test; the ing. He possessed a high order of talent, and for many years stood at the head of the bar in Kentucky. He has held many high office, the duties of which he equals .- Louisville Journal.

A census of Iowa, now nearly completed, show lation of over 200,000 - an increase of 50,000 nce 1850.

At a meeting of the Free Soilers at Walthan the Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, was selected at their first choice for Congress from the 7th District.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19. Hon. Robert Tombs is stumping the State of Georgia in favor of the election of Daniel Webster & President.

The great India rubber case has been decided in favor of Goodyear. The decision was given by Judges Grier and Dickinson of the Circuit Court of

New Jersey. Col. Benton in a late speech at St. Louis said hat one hundred millions of dollars have been ex-ended, mostly since 1835, to make slave States of

The Gardiner Fountain classes the new Legis ature of Maine on the Liquor Law as follows:-Senate—For the law, 19; against it, 2. House—For the Law, 82; against it, 22; and some twenty or thirty not definitely heard from.

To At Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d, as a salute was being fired in honor of Gen. Scott, the gun burst, and a German citizen was mortally wounded. The General, who was at C., rode out and called on the man, giving his wife \$30; and on hearing death, he sent the widow \$400.

To Rev. Dr. Milledollar, a distinguished clergy-man of the Dutch Reformed Church, died Wednes-day morning after a brief illness, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. J. W. Beckman, of Staten Island, aged 77 years, this being the anniversary of his hirth.

There have been more thunder storms in Grea Britain during the past summer than in any summer before within remembrance. Many of them have been terrific and destructive.

A Long Train.—The Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal say the new eight-whoeled engine, 'Cayaga' one day last week, drew a train of one hundred and Aftg-seve coal cars from Ithaca to Oswego.

LECTURES.

The NINTH COURSE OF LECTURES before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in num-ber, will be delivered upon successive Sunday Even-ings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

Oct. 10-Miss S. Holley, of Rochester, N. Y. 17th-Rev. John T. Sargeant, of Boston. 25th—Edmund Quincy, Esq., of Dedham. 21st—Miss Lucy Stone, of West Brookfield.

Nov. 7th—Rev. F. P. Appleton, of Danvers. 14th
—Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston. 21st—Wm.
Lloyd Garrison, of Boston. Admittance, 6 1-4 cents. Tickets for the course, 7 1-2 cts. E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y.

CONVENTIONS IN NORTHAMPTON.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Northampton, on Sunday, Oct. 17. To commence at the usual time of service in the afternoon, and also in the vening. Wendell Phil-lips and William Lloyd Garrison will be present.

MISS SALLIE HOLLEY.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will

Lynn, Friday evening, Oct. 8. Sunday " " 10.
Tuesday " " 12.
Wednesday " " 13.
Friday, " " 16. Lowell, Lawrence, Lowell,

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

W. B. STONE, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture at

ty, will fecture at West Boylston, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 9 and 10. Princeton, Monday, Oct. 11. Rutland, Tucsday, 12. Qakham, Wednesday, 13.

DANIEL FOSTER. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will

lecture as follows :-Winchendon, Tuesday, October 12. Thursday, Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday, Templeton, 21.

N. B. In each case it may be expected that Mr. F. will remain in the place named until the date of his next following appointment, closing at Templeton, on Friday, Oct. 22.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Mass State Temperance Convention will be held in the city of Boston, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of Temperance and of the present anti-liquor law of this Commonwealth are cordially invited to attend. Let all the cities and cordially invited to attend. Let all the cities and towns in Massachusetts be well represented on this occasion. The prospects and demands of our glorious cause—glorious for humanity in all its vital interests—call for such a demonstration in the Metropolis of this Commonwealth. Let it be shown here, as well as in other parts of the State, that this cause is the cause of the People.

Earnest advocates of prohibitory law will be present to address the Convention.

Clergymen are respectfully requested to give this notice to their people as extensively as possible.

Will lecture on Slavery and the Higher Law, in Danvers, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Oct. 9 and 10. Danvers, Monday, October 11.

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the B. F. A. S. Society will be held at the house of Miss Chapman, No. 6 Chauncey Place, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 20th, at half past 3 o'clock.

All ladies interested in the cause of freedom are in-

vited to attend. S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

Rev. Mr. Judd, Baptist Missionary to Hayti, will preach in the Rev. Mr. Neal's meeting-house, corner of Union and Hanover street, on Sunday evening next, relative to the condition of Hayti.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

Prof. W. S. Brown, Author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., is now ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees and others, to deliver Lectures on Chemistry and Physiology. His stock of Chemical Apparatus is large, and specially adapted for illustrating Popular Lectures,

Prof. B. would direct particular attention 'to his new between repeated for the superships seesed, entitled.

lecture, prepared for the approaching season, entitled 'Poetry and Magic of Science.' Address W. S. BROWN, Blackstone, Mass.

NOTICE. Letters for the undersigned should be NOTICE. Letters for the sent to him at 21 Cornhill, Boston.
SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

PROSPECTUS

THE NEW ERA: OR, HEAVEN OPENED TO MAN.

Behold, I make all things New.' . Hereafter ye shall

I propose to issue a weekly paper, with the above title, devoted to Spiritual Facts, Philosophy and Late—to be published in the city of Boston, on each successive Wednesday morning. It will be printed on good paper, with fair type, in a folio form, with a beautiful vigaette at the head of it, of Heaven opening, and the angels descending! a picture which shall correspond with the title of the supplication, and he emipond with the title of the publication, and be emi-nently significant of the New Age on which our world is entering. It will be a medium for the higher order of Spiritual Communications—a vehicle for the facts, philosophy and practical suggestions of human correspondents, and for such editorial matter as the changing circumstances of the times and the needs of the public shall seem to demand. It shall be a page, in the best sense of the word: free for the utterance of all worthy and useful thought—PREE as terance of all worthy and useful thought—FREE as LIFE and LOVE and WISDOM are FREE! It will spontaneously avoid all sectarianism, (except to give it criticism,) and will be the unswerving advocate of Universal Truth.

Friends of Humanity, and lovers of Spiritual Comreiends of Humanity, and total a paper in this lo-cality? If so, will you do me and the cause the favor to send in your NAMES? I want no money now. All I want is your names, pledged to pay in advance on the receipt of the first number. And when the list reaches the least number requisite for its support, the first

ber will be issued. TERMS :- The New Ena will be published at

50 per annum in advance. (postage paid,) at Boston, Mass. Will those to whom this Prospectus is sent obtain all the names they can, and make returns soon?

Boston, Sept. 11, 1852. S. CROSBY HEWITT.

THE SPIRIT WORLD.

LIGHT from the Spirit World; comprising a Series of Articles on the condition of Spirits, and the development of mind in the Rudimental and Second Spheres, being written by the control of Spirits. Rev. Charles Hammond, Medium. Price, 63 cts. The Pigrimage of Thomas Paine, and others, to the

Seventh Circle in the Spirit World—a continuation of Light from the Spirit World, written by the Spirit of Thomas Paine—50 ets.
Voices from the Spirit World; being Communications from many Spirits, by the hand of Isaac Post,

Reichenbach's Dynamics of Mesmerism, \$1 25. Night Side of Nature—Ghosts and Ghost Seers. By Catharine Crowe—\$1 00
Supernal Theology, and Life in the Spheres: deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen W.

Warren—25 cts.
Familiar Spirits and Spiritual Manifestations: being a Series of Articles by Dr. Enoch Pond, Professor in the Bangor Theological Seminary, together with a Reply by Veriphilos Credens—15 cts.
The Spirit Harp: compiled by Maria F. Chandler— Warren-25 cts.

The Clairvoyant Family Physician. By Mrs. Tut-

The Class Libert State of the Great Harmonia, and all the Cher Works of A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant.

For sale by BELA MARSH,

No. 25 Cornhill.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON,

BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRITERS. LIBERATOR OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

For the Liberator. ODE TO TWILIGHT.

BY LUCY A. COLBY. Come, gentle Genius, with thy dreamy eyes, And paly brow, and long and shadowy hair! While yet the daylight warms the western skies, I hear thy footsteps in you valley fair, And fly with eager haste to meet thee there.

I meet thy smile of welcome and embrace, Thrice blessed Angel! with mute, happy tears; And, kneeling by thee, gaze upon thy face, Speechless, like one who, far above him, hears The thrilling music of the heavenly spheres.

Entranced, I listen to thy gentle words, As low and dreamy as the soft spring rain, Falling where green woods shelter singing birds, Or fragrant violets sprinkle hill and plain, Or where pure lilies smile without a stain.

And thou to me revealest holy things; And off, reclining by thee on the ground, I hear the waving of an angel's wings, And catch the echo of a heavenly sound, And feel invisible glory beaming round.

Then welcome, Genius, with the paly brow, And dreamy eyes, and long and shadowy hair! I feel thy holy spell upon me now; And, taught by thee, I breathe my evening pray To Him who keeps us in his constant care. Deering, (N. H.) Aug. 28, 1852.

From the Lowell 'Vox Populi. SPIRIT RAPPINGS. BY WILLIAM O. BOURNE. In the world of mind and spirit, could our grosse

senses hear it. There's a sweet and gentle flowing from a loved an Yet our life is but a dial, where the hand of stern de

Keeps us in the path of trial, bidding us wait ever

While the land of Hope's ideal, distant, distant ever

Bids the spirit onward soar.

I have often sat and wondered whether spirits ever blundered From the world beyond this mundane, as they did of

And I've often queried whether they could come and talk together With the men that walk in leather, who their pres-

ence might implore—
Whether they could come and bring them from the untrodden shore. News of wonders yet in store.

While I pondered on the matter, thinking whether ir these latter

Days of Telegraph and clatter, they would see us any Taking up the daily papers, there I read of sundry

Of the tables, chairs and tapers, moving on the chamber floor,

And the rapping and the tapping, growing loude than before,

On the window or the door. Soon they found, some how or other, how to talk to

one another, man would ask his brother what the message that he bore?

And they answered by a knocking, which would set the things a rocking,

And would bring the folks a flocking, flocking to the While they stood and silent waited, peeping through

the chamber door, While they wondered more and more.

Then in village, town and city-(some declare it was That believers in the spirits should the mysteries outpour)-

Still the wonder was increasing, and there seemed to be no ceasing,

Till the wheels should get a greasing of this rusty world of yore;

While the mediums-Fish-y, Fox-y-on material shore Rattled at the chamber door.

They have rappers wide awake, Oh! with the spirits Where the people drank the spirits in the gloom days of vore :

And the rappings growing louder, make me feel good deal prouder

Of the State where folks can chowder without spirits from the store. And where people, free and happy, from the mountain

Fear the spirits nevermore!

There the Sheriff does the rapping, and the spirit

hear the tapping, And they tremble in their lodgings in the corner the store :

And the noise of axe or hammer, with the people shouts and clamor,

Make the spirits start and stammer, for they kno their days are o'er.

And they blush as they had ought to, but their bloody

Making Maniacs nevermore!

So with pushing, shoving, rolling, and their cour with care controlling.

Forth the Sheriff brings the spirits far without the haunted store : And he says, - 'I rather reckon-'tis a guess I'll stake

That such spirits I could beckon from a place below

And the valiant blow he gives them lets the spirit all outpour,

Cursing mortals nevermore ! Oh! I love this kind of rapping, and the welco

friend whose tapping Tells that Mercy, like an angel, stands to guard the And the brotherhood that ever, by a holy, pure en

Seeks our fallen ones to sever from the monster vic

While the father, mother, children, see the gloo

poor-house door, Or the prison, nevermore!

Waken, every son and brother; shoulders braced to one another:

Keep this glorious bond of union round your hearth Peace shall smile and sweetly bless you, and the fu-

ture shall caress you, And the children's love address you, from their

childhood's golden shore, While the thousands in the fuliness of their ble

Songs of gladness evermore !

PRECEPT.

Take well whate'er shall chance, though bad it be : Take it for good, and 't will be good to thee.

The Liberator

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN

[CONCLUDED.]

Abby H. Price, of Hopedale, spoke of woman's r ligious position. The Church, the world over, has pro-scribed and restricted woman. The same spirit that shuts her from the inside of the mosque of the Mussleman has restricted her liberty here. The Friends had come nearest the standard of Galatians 3: 28. In nearly all the churches, woman is denied free speech. Fro St. Paul down to the present clergy, she is commanded to keep silence in the church. Some had agitated the question whether in meeting she should be allowed to

Woman is denied a representation in all ecclesiastical bodies. Men have delegates; woman is unrepresented. Is not this treatment crucifying the Son of God afresh in this portion of his followers ? The young mer whom women educate, declare this the command of God! Woman, on trivial occasions, is allowed to speak. In assemblies, no delicacy is thought of. But where the things of religion are considered, she must keep silence. Human beings can never unfold their capabilities without freedom of action. Woman is a slave to fashion, to public sentiment, to vain show. Standing, as man professes to, between her and God, need we be surprised that she reverences him? Give her freedom of action, guided only by her own conscience and taste. Then should we see beauty and harmony uprising. Her lungs would expand with the breath of heaven; she would become a helper meet for man in every vicissitude. Women are so enervated by habit as to despise their own sex. Talk to them of womenpreachers, women-lecturers, they reply with contempt, as Southern slaves reply when spoken to about freedom-'Black man no fit for liberty.' The men are

more favorable than the women themselves. At a lyccum at Milford, she had requested that Mrs E. Oakes Smith be invited to lecture. The men consented, but on going home, decided not to have the lecture. They were willing to hear her, but the ladies at home did not think it proper for woman to lecture. And away they went, and got an Orthodox minister to come and lecture on woman's sphere!

The church needs a varied ministry. Not the dream er, but the toiler, can best affect the lives of others. In order rightly to appreciate the wants of others, we must know their burdens. Not only does woman need the teachings of her own sex, but the sexes need the influence of each other. Taught only by his own sex, man becomes harsh, cold, and apathetic. It is unnatural and arrogant to say to one sex, 'You are incompetent to minister truths to others.' Woman is called the weaker sex, and she must be so, so long as this state of things is continued. Man thinks to make amends for this wrong by caresses and flatteries. This exclusion is practical atheism, heaven-daring usurpation. The old Bastile must crumble down, and woman be allowed to examine her powers for good. Is not this the reason why the church is inefficient? She has slain love, pity, and woman's rights. Would woman sustain the gallows in the sight of husbands, children and fathers?

Mrs. Price had examined the Church. She should interrogate closer the institutions of society which came down from the past, and to which we were adapted on the Procrustean principle. If the elective hise were granted, yet much more remains to be done. We must look at man and woman inductively. Moses ascribes to woman the introduction of all our woes. The Grecian mythology placed the evils of the world in a box, which a woman let loose. But the resurrection and renovation of the race are also concerned with the agency of woman. Woman is the occasion of the evils of this life, also the agent of its glory. The fall of man inverted the order of human things, and woman became the subject of this taskmaster. It still remains for her to work out her salvation in dishonor and pain. All things are inverted. Power-the rightful servant of goodness-is every where its master. The wrong suggests the remedy. We must leave abstractions and commence the work.

Mrs. Ernestine Rose, who was introduced to the meeting by the President as a Polish lady, and as having been early educated in the Jewish faith, said-It was of very little importance what was the birth-place of any person. But she hoped they would have a little charity on account of her speaking in a foreign language. She was an example that not only American romen, but the down-trodden women of Poland, (applause, and even that down-trodden people, the Jews, were sensible of the wrongs inflicted upon women. It was, however, a melancholy fact, that woman out the intoxicating draught, or those who were guilty of the ungentlemanly practice of using tobacco, (laughman was torpid, like a person whose nerves were parato feel her degradation; but if she asserted her rights. and her husband yielded them, he was called a 'henpicked' husband. (Great laughter followed the manner in which Mrs. Rose pronounced 'hen-pecked.') Woman was thoroughly sick and it was the business of women. reformers, like surgeons, to cut deep to the core. Wo men were slaves from the cradle to the grave. The men were slaves from the cradle to the grave. The him; and that it truly and practicall man was called a hero who went to battle to shoot ther male nor female in Christ Jesus. men, and to stand up and be shot at like a target; but pared with the heroism of woman, under the oppression of her monotonous and helpless condition; compelled duties? The whole secret of the evil was, that woman was regarded as created for man's purposes, and not for her own. They were created for each other, and for mutual benefit; and the denial of this was a fundamental falsehood. Her imagination was not large, but she had enough of it to see how the sexes could be united, that the whole might be regarded as manthe highest title that the race is capable of. Kings, and priests, archbishops, and other titles, invented to amuse children, are nothing compared with the title man, and that includes woman. (Applause.) This Convention, like the previous one, has been called to rouse woman to a sense of her rights. She must not wait quietly till South wait till his master sets him free.

man grants her rights. As well might a slave in the Mrs. Lucretia Mott said, allusion had been made to the condition of France by the last speaker. A petition was presented, before the last uprising of the people in that country, for the rights of women. Some of the greatest philosophers held that woman had fairly presented her case. In the discussions that took place at the time, it was maintained that the revolution of 1799 failed because woman-one half of the people-was excluded from legislation; that is, one half of the intelligence, but of a different kind from that of man, and therefore necessary to the formation of a perfect repub-It had been said this morning, that woman could take her rights. This reminded her of what had been often said in the Quaker meetings, that if the Friends would keep still, and not mix in the excitements of woman's rights, and induced the members to strik the day, God would bring about all reforms in his own out the clause of Robert Dale Owen, giving woma good time and way-and the rights of the colored race, equal rights to property with man. She did not wan and the rights of woman, and all other rights, would be accomplished. But she did not believe in this. She was a believer in agitation. Jesus Christ was a great their harbor into a tea-pot, there were plenty to quote scribes and pharisees and hypocrites of his day. The speaker then went on to show the degradation of the and natural laws. Let the question stand or fall on marriage relation, and the false vow of obedience on the its own merits. She offered the following resolu part of the women in some of the churches. Yes, tion :part of the women in some of the characteristics. The two sets are also been supported by the times, by the monopoly of the church, and by all the circumstances with which she was surrounded. According to a commentator on the was surrounded. According to a commentator on accordance with the principles of republicanism, the set of the formula power men as woman has to pay taxes to maintain governments.

for the education of women; and it was from Lucy Stone she first learned the degradation of woman. Even after her husband's death, she was called 'the relict or what remained of himself. These prejudices were be ing gradually overcome, and women were employed in various departments in this country, which were sup osed to belong exclusively to men. A young lady w here, told her a year ago that she was going to study law. The United States mint had fifty wome employed in it, and so of many other avocations.

Mrs Rose denied the necessity of admitting that ther was any difference between the male and female mind This was a question which could not be decided. They vere all ignorant of it. But it made no difference to the argument; for in either case she was morally an physically entitled to her rights. The opponents say that there is a difference, and that the superiority is or the part of man, and that he has therefore a right to udge and condemn her, and to enact laws against her She held him to his own words, and if he said ther was a difference, then she contended he had no right to judge woman. He was not fit to do it. But humanit recognised no sex. Mind did not recognise sex-virtu and vice did not. It was not exclusively for woman they sought this reform. How could it benefit man t have his wife, mother, daughter and sister oppressed If possible, the equality of woman was more for man's enefit than for woman's. But they say, if woman i equal, why has she done so little, and why has she no occupied a higher position in the arts and sciences ? A well might they go to the South and ask the poor igno rant slaves why they are not as wise as their masters (Applause.) Woman is kept down by the laws, and were it not for the beauty of her nature, she would not nder the circumstances, be good for half as much as she is-and, heaven knows, that is not much. (Laugh ter.) The misfortune is, that by oppression, woman i rendered insensible to her own rights. Women oppose this reform more than men. I never yet met a ma who would not admit that we were right in principle but men were such politicians, they had to cloak their views in expediency. But ask a woman her reason and she will tell you the men do not like it. (Laugh ter.) Get the law changed so that this thing become fushionable, and there is not a woman in creation who will not follow it. They never put their signatures to petitions for women's rights, but always say, ' our hus ands will take care or us'.

Miss Lucy Stone then read a long communication rom Mr. Brigham, who addressed her as his 'respected

friend, bnt complained that he was misunderstood. She then proceeded to comment on this letter, an intended that when woman had a genius for sculpture or the other fine arts, she should not be confined to the kitchen, washing the dishes, or mending stockings. Sh denied that there was any peculiarity in the male that distinguished him from the female. The sexes were both alike by nature. The only difference was the fra ternity of the one and the maternity of the other. The emblem of the rose was most unhappy for the gentle man, for the rose and its fragrance constituted but on

when Miss Stone sat down. He said he did not expec the pleasure of hearing his own letter this evening. It was evident Miss Stone agreed with him. All the la dies wanted was better taste, and they would find their sphere at last in the domestic circle. (Much laughter.)

Martha C. Wright wanted to know what the single vere to do. Miss (Doctor) Harriet K. Hunt also wanted to know

what she was to do. She was living a life of single plessedness-what was to be her sphere ?

Mr. Brigham .. Those who are not able to fill their roper sphere must be content with a lower one (Laughter.) This Convention ought not to be called a Voman's Rights Convention.

Mrs. E. Aldridge, editor of the Genius of Liberty, wan ed to know if the gentleman could give it a better Mr. Brigham. I would call it Woman's Sphere Con

ention. [Shouts of laughter.] The world and the devil often lured women out of their sphere. '[Renewed langhter.

Anne Parmitan, a venerable lady of about sixty five years of age, tall, dressed in black, and wearing widow's cap, then proceeded to address the Conven tion. The lady, as far as the reporter could collect. was a Shaker preacher. She said she had been for sixteen years preaching the everlasting gospel, and sh never yet preached a sermon that pleased everybody some said she spoke too low, and some too loud, and some said one thing and some another. It was strange that woman could not find liberty under our liberty had worn her chains so long that she not only did not poles. It was insisted that woman should hold he feel them, but seemed to require them; like the inebriwas the most curious argument she ever heard. If wo man brought death, she also brought life. A clergyman once said to her, that woman was the wickedest thing ter,) and could not dispense with that stimulant. Wo. God ever made. Her reply to him was, that if on rib taken from man was so awfully wicked, what must lyzed, and whose first hopeful symptom of recovery was the whole body of man be? (Shouts of laughter from the whole assembly.)

Antoinette Brown offered the following resolu tion:-

Resolved, That the Bible recognizes the rights, duties and privileges of woman, as a public teacher, as every way equal to those of man; that it enjoine upon her no subjection that is not enjoined upon

She repudiated the idea that the scriptures were in what was such a heroism (were war even lawful) com- favor of the subjection of woman. The texts relied upon were not understood. She referred to Uncl. Tom's Cabin, in which a minister of the gospel told to keep at home, and attend day after day to the same Uncle Tom that an inscrutable Providence placed this race in servitude, and God had said- Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be.' Tom replie with another text- Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.' A tobacco-chewing dro ver who was present said he thought one text was a good as the other. In the beginning, God gave do minion to man to rule over the beasts of the field, and over the earth, but not over each other. The text the the stronger should rule over the weaker' was a pro phecy, an effect of sin. The passage, 'Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee, was also a prediction, not a command. The text Wives, submit vourselves to your husbands,' is ex plained by a similar one, which enjoins that 'all b subject one to another.' The text, 'man is th head of the woman,' only means, that he is the first of a class, as Adam is the head of the human race. Hence, the head of a race of poets. It did no mean pre-eminence, or superior power or authority Man is the head of the woman, as Christ is the head of the church. The lady then proceeded to show by precept and example, from the New Testament that women were in the habit of preaching the gospel in the primitive days of Christianity, and that they had ample authority for doing so.

Mrs. Rose said, she wished Miss Brown had bee at the Constitutional Convention in Indians, when the clerical gentlemen, by texts of scripture, argued down appeals to the Bible. Any thing might be proved om that book. When the people of Boston turned scripture to prove them wrong. She want peal to no written authority for self-evident truths

Blackstone, the law made both man and wife one, but the man was that one. (Laughter.) They must therest the man was that one. (Laughter.) They must therest the man was that one. (Laughter.) They must therest the participate in the formation and alministration of it. That as she is amenable to the laws of her country, she is entitled to a voice in their all delighted to honor, had to battle for her rights, even in that seminary which was the first to open its portals can bestow; and as she is as liable as man to all the

vicissitudes of life, she ought to enjoy the same social rights and privileges; and any difference, therefore, in the political, civil and social rights, on account of sex, is in direct violation of the principles of justicand humanity, and, as such, ought to be held up to the derision of every lover of human freedom.

Headened, That as it universally acknowledged that when a truly exect the social rights and adaptations to different employ. Identity, and develop them so that cach so and daughter ments, and develop them so that cach so and daughter ments, and develop them so that cach so and daughter ments, and develop them so that cach so and daughter ments, and develop them so that cach so and daughter ments, and develop them so that cach so and daughter will be qualified to carn his own livelihood, and hence not outrage nature through the influence of the pocket nerve.

Resolved, That as it universally acknowledged that when a truly executed.

Were she before a Nicholas of Russis, his imbecile but despotic coadjutor of Austria, or the nephew of my uncle' of France, she felt bound to sustain that resolution. Nicholas and Francis Joseph were governors by the grace of God, and Louis Napoleon by the grace of Nicholas and the Pope; but in America. the just powers of government were derived from the consent of the governed. But the pretence of universal suffrage was mockery; one half of the people were excluded. The republic, therefore, stands ed, not only before the bar of womanhood, but of mo ral consistency. Mr. Roebuck, a British member of Parliament, at an election in Sheffield, advocated the extension of the franchise to all persons holding teneextension of the franchise to all persons holding tenements worth £5. The question was asked him if he would grant the same right to women who held the same tenements—a question which ought to be asked in our legislative halls. What did he say in reply?

Resolved, That inasmuch as our editors are in one

'There is no man who owes more than I do to woman. My education was formed by one whose very recollections, at this moment, make me tremble. There is nothing which, for the honor of the sex, I would not do. The happiness of my life is bound up with it—mother, wife, daughter. Woman, to me, has been the oasis of the desert of life. And I have to ask myself, would it conduce to the happiness of society to bring women, more distinctly than they are now brought, into the arena of politics? Honestly, I confess to you I believe not. I will tell you why. All their influences—if I may so term it—are gentle influences tess to you I believe not. I will tell you why. All their influences—if I may so term it—are gentle influences. In the rude battle and business of life, we come home to find a nock and about come home to find a nook and shelter of quiet com-fort. After the hard and severe, and, I may say, the sharp ire and the disputes of the House of Commons, I hie me home, knowing that I shall there find peronal solicitude and anxiety—my head rests upon a posom throbbing with emotion for me and our child; ing, gentle peace, which a mind sullied by politics i anable to feel. Oh, sir, I cannot rob myself of that inexpressible benefit, and therefore I say, No!

The reading of this speech caused peal after peal of

Mrs. Rose proceeded to comment upon it. Sh called it a pretty little piece of parliamentary declamation. What a pity that he should give up all these enjoyments to give woman a vote. Poor man! over what a precipice his happiness is suspended, when the simple act of depositing a vote can overthrow it ! I hope it has a better basis than that. But no doubt but she was opposed to any organization that would he believes what he says, particularly the last part of be crushing in its influence. it. (Laughter.) Like a true politician, he began very generously, but ended in his own individual interest. (Laughter.) What a combination of poli- so sickly? Because they are not in freedom. Sp tics, flattery, and stupid, blind selfishness ! He says taniety will organize, vitalize, and render efficient. the good of society induces him to say 'no.' Ac- She did not like unnatural constraint of the person in cording to his interpretation, society rears men only. medical practice, and she did not like it here. judged. He tells the audience what a nice little setts. We are organized interiorly. Inner vitality is sullied mind cannot feel. What a bright mother this movement takes the form of a Society, it will fail to must be, and what a bright son is hers! for bright attract the people. (Applause.) mothers always love bright sons, unless they take after Mrs. Clarissa Nichols said organization was the their fathers. I regret that Roebuck is not here, face struggle from a fragmentary state into a whole. We to face, that I may arraign him. But I will do the are not fragmentary. We need no organization while next best thing. I will say what I have to say in the struggling up into the life that is in God. presence of the press, that mighty power which will ning, as quick as I speak them. Whenever any demand for organization was not to shackle freedom. flatter him or her, or, according to the English lan- an association, they would meet together with greater guage, to soft-soap him. Why did he not admit the right security. Wherever she travelled, she found people of woman to vote? Because he was afraid of public anxious to know with whom they could comm her feminine qualities, and become recreant to her an association, by which means they would be enown nature. No doubt he felt that if woman knew abled to work more effectually and systematically. her rights better, and asserted them, she would not Mrs. Davis-We want more system and order. do his bidding, and minister to his passions and follies. Hitherto, the little central committee has had a great Such are the lofty views that even a British statesman deal of labor thrown on a few individuals. has of woman. He thinks that the same sun of freedom that warms the heart of man cannot, warm the go to the polls. The Turk keeps his women in a harem ; Nicholas, of Russia, keeps down Hungary by force of they had hindered the growth of man. They were arms; and Louis Napoleon, with the bayonet in one hand and the ballot box in the other, compels the intellectual life enough to strike out a new idea, he is

against woman's political equality, is the perfect cor-

The evidence of the corruption comes from members

we leave politics in the hands of men who have cor-

rupted them? No: expediency calls for woman to

of her counsel, and make him far happier than it is sect. (Much laughter.) possible for her in a state of slavery. (Applause.) per the tongue from free utterance, and all hamper- her thrilling eloquence would not be heard Miss J. made several other remarks, which we omit. Mrs. Rose's resolution was then adopted.

Mrs. Fowler offered the following Resolutions: Whereas, we see in the human body, that thoug

an individuality of its own, distinct from all the others; therefore, in order to follow out the analogy of nature, let us resolve, that in the great body politic, or in the great social body, each one, irrespective of sex, talent, or capability for a higher or lower mis-

can be redeemed; therefore,

Resolved, That all women be recommended, yea earnestly, to understand thoroughly the human organism in its physiological and anatomical relations, that there may be a more harmonious development, and that the curse of physical weakness and deterio-

and that the curse of physical weakness and deterio-ration be in a measure removed from the race.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a General Committee, from different parts of the country, who shall find out the wants of those who seek to enter professions, to give them a word of encouragement, and to recommend them to the patronage of the pub-lie, in their different cities and villages.

Resolved, That mothers he urged to carve out for their children a high and noble destiny, to study their

ments, and develop them so that each son and daugh-ter will be qualified to earn his own livelihood, and

the pocket nerve.

Resolved, That as it is universally acknowledged Resolved, That as it is universally atknowledges, that when a iruly great work is performed, it proves the right of the performer to do it, therefore, let each woman here assembled determine, that during the coming year, she will labor to accomplish some great and useful deed, either in the bosom of her own family, in perfecting her own God-inspired selfhood, in living out the full tide of her emotions and aspirations of fulfilling the instincts of her genius, whether dy, in perfecting her own God-inspired selfhood, in living out the full tide of her emotions and aspira-tions, or fulfilling the instincts of her genius, whether us a poet, artist, sculptor, musician, physician or mi

Harriet K. Hunt read the following Resolutions : Resolved, That if, in the present state of society, man prescribes as physician for woman in her sick chamber, he must also be prepared to meet her in the medical lecture-room; otherwise, an unwillingness to meet her there may argue a low state of morality in our Medical Colleges.

I hope the ladies will pay attention, for the greater part of the reply is the draught they have been so long accustomed to swallow—flattery. Here it is:—

'There is no man who owes more than I do to woman.

My education was formed by one whose very recol-

Susan B. Anthony then read several resolutions, forwarded by Elizabeth B. Stanton. Miss Anthony supported these resolutions in

speech of some length. She especially recommended the papers to patronage which women edited.

Rev. Mr. May read a letter from Angelina Grimke, wife of Theodore D. Weld, of New Jersey. It was of great length, and was on the subject of permanently organizing a Woman's Rights Society. It was claborately and eloquently written, and travelled over the whole ground of nature, religion and philosophy. It was levelled against permanent organization, and argued that associations were things of the past, and not fit for these days of progress. Women were not like staves of a barrel, that required hoops to keep them together.

Mrs. Mary Springstead, of Cazenovia, then that a permanent society be now organized.

Mrs. E. O. Smith was in favor of permanent organ ization; but thought all that was necessary to do was to organize State societies first, and from them to form a national society or congress.

Mrs. Paulina W. Davis said she thought the responsibility ought to be more divided than it is now ;

H. K. Hunt did not like arbitrary organization. Spontaneity is the law of life. Why are our women Woman does not belong to it. Either her pocket can arbitrary rule is imposed, there is no individuality be picked, she can be sent to jail, or executed-in Individualism is the law of responsibility. She shook these instances, she is a member of society. But not hands with a sister from Ohio, though they differ in as a voter, not in making the laws by which she is opinion, for in spirit Ohio is neighbor to Massachucreature woman is, waiting for the return of her lord that high, sure, safe power, by which we can depend and master, to give him a dose of purification that his on the woman's movement. The very moment this

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith said she did not like being bring my words to him, on the wings of the light- placed on the sick list by Dr. Hunt. (Laughter.) The human being is deprived of his rights, the custom is to They wanted organization of some kind. By forming opinion. Cowards and tyrants always take refuge on the subject of woman's rights. They ought to under expediency. It says woman would lose all lay aside their prejudices on this subject, and form

Mrs. Rose said she agreed with Mrs. Weld and her heart of woman also. It is inexpedient to allow her to friend, Miss Hunt. Organizations were like Chinese bandages. In political, moral, and religious bodies, branded as a heretic. It was true that men must same reasons as Mr. Roebuck's expediency. Justice sometimes combine to effect great purposes; but she is not in their vocabulary. But even on the question of expediency, they have not an atom of ground to stand upon. The only objection I have ever heard been guilty of doing so before, to the same extent Circumstances must now plead her excuse. She was ruption of political parties in Congress and out of it, the same as every other human being, born into a sect. No one can approach them without contamination. She had to cut herself loose from it, and she knew what it cost her, and having bought that little freeof Congress themselves. What is to be done? Shall dom, for what was dearer to her than life itself, she we leave 'the stagnant pools,' as Horace Mann calls prized it too highly ever to put herself in the same

them, in the condition in which we find them? Shall shackles again. A lady, of Syracuse, whose name the reporter could not learn, said organization and order were purify them. The legislative hall stands more in necessary. They had all been kept in order by their need of purification than husbands at home. Woman excellent President.

is again required to soften the rude and uncivilized Mrs. Rise-We all acted freely and apontaneously nature of man, as Eve did that of Adam by making in that matter, and, because she had our confidence, him eat of the tree of knowledge. If she possessed we elected her unanimously. We have been brought her rights, she would be far more affectionate as a together by the magnetism of the cause. If you have wife, and would not only give her husband repose on a permanent organization, you cannot be free. Even her bosom when weary, but would give him the aid Lucretia Mott herself is not free, for she belongs to a

Mr. Jones said he was glad to hear the voice of Lydia A. Jenkins. Tyranny always strives to ham- Angelina Grimke Weld; her beautiful language and ing of the tongue is tyranny. The thoughts of Jesus organization. He fully endorsed some portions of her of Nazareth, once uttered, had come down to us, borne letter, but differed with others. She had not met the upon the waves of nineteen centuries. The truths he question, which was not one like organization of uttered were above his time. Men are not now tit to Church or State, but as to a different form of organreceive them. He is a craven who will not allow ization from that which already prevailed; it is a truths to be uttered, because men are not prepared to mere question of form of organization. Mrs. Weld hear them. When carriages rival the eagle's speed, tells us of the tall pines that tower on high without a when the fire of heaven conveys intelligence, when a scaffolding, and the mountains raised without artificial Crystal Palace is reared, with progress depicted in ev- means. I, too, could go to nature, and prove organiery department, and nations are shaking hands, when zations existing there. The bees are an example. How education is receiving a new impetus and religion is much honey would be found in the hive without disbanding itself from ties which bind it to earth, is organization and one presiding over all? The beavers it wonderful that woman should endeavor to lay are another instance. Angelina has school organizaaside some of the bands which confine her? Ah, no! tions in her own house. There are fire organizations, which are also necessary. If we live in an artificial state of society, we must use artificials.

Mrs. Rose-True. Mr. Jones-The admission fee at the door is

sectarian, to a certain extent. It keeps out those who are unwilling or too poor to pay it. The necessity of this organization is well understood in this community, who, for the most part, acknowledge a 'higher law.' (Applause.) Don't applaud. You are not bit better than you ought to be. (Laughter.) I had hoped that the committee appointed last year would sion, fulfil the great ends of their being. It is said by many that the race has become deranged in body and have reported on the various objects assigned them mind, through the folly and imbeditive of woman. Their failure to do so arises from imperfect organization. There are organizations in this land free. though the sects are not. I was, like Mrs. Rose, a member of a sect once. When I tried to stretch myself, I put my arms through the wall. I am not now But I am a member of the Anti-Slavery Society. Has it erippled thought, or expanded it? I want to know what the South says on the subject. Do they think that that organization has crippled anti-slavery men, or anti-slavery sentiment? When my friend Dr. Hunt talks of spontaneity, I wish she would come out to Ohio, and see the organizations thereand the numbers and enthusiasm of our anti-slavery

Mrs. Oakes Smith-There is nothing arbite quired, but only system. Order is Heave quired, but only system. Order is Mean law. Human freedom has been subverted gress retarded by organization. The society of In is an example of extreme organization; it has fig the world; it is at the burning zone and the North, in the halls of Congress, in your Cor in your very parlors, and reports to the I Rome everywhere. Now, if this organization Rome every manufacture is so effectual for evil, and a destructive to human liberty, why cannot w hint therefrom, and organize for good?

Abraham Payne said there was confusion of id-They used the word organization and as interchangeable. Organization already exist. As ciation is the result of organization. The mistale all the world is to make societies and churches, made a church and made society when he made man and we can't make these things-they are things The States were then called, to see which were

represented, and they were found to be the follow. ing :- New York, Massachusetts, Vermon, Red Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohia Mrs. Wright then moved, as an amendment,

this Convention recommend the different States her represented to form Conventions of their own. Lucy Stone said, like a burnt child that dreads the

fire, they had all been in permanent organization, a thus dreaded them. She had had enough of thunb screws and soul-screws ever to wish to be placed upder them again. But still, organizations of some kind were necessary. The anti slavery organization as not to last forever. When its object was accomplain ed, it would cease to exist, and so with wanter rights organizations. They outgrew the good that was good for their fathers. They did not want such a organization as would turn them into a petilin tion, or leave them as specimens of 'fossil remain But she thought the time had not yet come to for an organization. When the idea became instante they might seek to construct a platform. She did n feel they were ready to organize. All they could de now was to agitate the public mind. They could not put timbers together, and build a goodly structur till they knew what materials they had.

Rev. Mr. May. It seems to me that the substitut sovers the ground. What we want is agents-el mentary tracts. The admirable reports of last tear are very useful in their way. But we want somethin not so voluminous-short tracts, adapted to the un men of the country. There is not one woman in m ery ten thousand in this State, who knows the das bilities under which she labors. Women are found to be the best teachers. In the normal school of which I was principal, the female teachers comple ly excelled the male. Caroline Tilden and E. Lin coln were teachers whose equals I never knew. He ace Mann, who travelled all over England, admitted the fact to me. There ought to be colleges establish ed every where for women, and if colleges, why as teachers also? Life is not to stalk about and gaze upon the sun, but to think and to give utterann thoughts. Men and women live in proportion as the think. Luzy Stone. We don't want woman's schools a

colleges. I abhor woman's schools and negro pow alike. There are already very good schools and mileges, and what we want is to get into these. (plause.) Rev. Mr. May. I accept the amendment.

The amendment was then adopted unanimously President. National conventions are to be call as heretofore. Mr. May suggested that a Central Committee

now appointed. A member then called up the resolution of Res Miss A. Brown, upon the Bible argument in lavo of woman's rights. Mr. Thomas McClintock said, this resolution is ba

ed upon a historical basis, and people may defe about it : and I am opposed to it, for one. To go le to any particular era for a standard of truth, is to g back to an imperfect standard, instead of resorting the perfect standard of nature. Truth is progressing Antoinette Brown. The question is, wheth

the Bible does not agree with nature. If it can shown that the Bible harmonizes with truth, wh should we not do so? Why should not the comm tion do this, whatever may be their idea of the Bible! Rev. Mr. Hatch, Congregational minister. question is, whether this convention recognises the paramount authority of the Bible? There is a con trary impression abroad, and from what has now to

en place, there seems to be grounds for it, and all

ment.) President. That question is not yet before the vention. (Applause.) We come to affirm great in damental truths, and all we find in the book toes roborate these truths we gladly receive. We have good a right to use our ability in bringing Jesus the apostles to confirm our opinions, as the seveni vines have to use their ingenuity to bring the Bate to bear on their peculiar views.

Rev. Mr. Hatch. That is not the question. When I wanted to know is, whether this convention nise the Bible or not? President. This question has not been consider

and, therefore, is not decided. Mrs. Nichols. I have been a member of a Bapit church eince I was eight years of age, and my fains based upon the rock of ages.

Mrs. Rose. Acknowledging and claiming as I perfect human freedom of thought and expression from the fact and conviction that human belief des not depend on our voluntary inclination, I can have any objection to any one interpreting the Bh as he or she thinks best, but I object that such into preration go forth as the doctrine of this convention because it is a mere interpretation, and is not eren authority of the book; it is the view of Miss Brown only, which is as good as that of any other minist but that is all. (Applause.) For my part, I reje both in erpretations. Here we claim human right and freedom based upon the laws of humanity, requiring no written authority from Moses of Pale because those laws and our claims are prior to these two great men. The different interpret these books has caused different sects, as the different interpretation of the Constitution has caused different political parties. Let us keep aloof alike from political cal and religious intrigues. (Applause.) Of all the pangs that ever tortured the human mind or bit those resulting from this cause have been the # horrible-mere differences of opinion and different of interpretation not self-evident truths, every

claiming to grasp truth, but none having it. A gentleman cited the text, 'All scripture is gird by inspiration of God, and is profitable, &c. Mrs. Mott. If thou wilt look at that passage, wilt see that the 'ss' is italicised, which signifies it was put in by the translators. The passage read - All acripture, given by inspiration of God, profitable, &c. At a proper time, I would like t

At the close of the proceedings, Lucy Stone delidiscuss the subject with thee. ered an impressive address. She exhorted the min ence to give heed to what they had heard, to least depend on themselves. She urged also to free, independent research, and not to think that the fir tains of life were all drained by Hebrews many t turice ago. She concluded with much applaus.

Mrs. Mott then made a very appropriate address.

Dr. Gutcheon moved the thanks of the sarething. to her for her ability, courtesy and merit. But venerable Quakeress declined the compliment that she felt thankful, and hoped they all did, h seasion so interesting and so important as the oos the had now held. The assembly then joined in simple a doxology, after which they dispersed.